The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Particulars of the Rebel Cattle Raid.

Rumored Success of our Cavalry sent in Pursuit.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 16, 1864.

The flank attack by the rebel cavalry early yesterday morning was a most daring move, and seems to have been partially successful. The attacking force consisted of three brigades of cavalry with eight pieces of artillery. The main body reached the vicinity of the cattle herd on Buffin's farm, near Coggin's Point just before daylight, while the remainder engaged our cavalry pickets along the entire line from Ream's Station, capturing some and driving others back. This was done to cover the operations of the main rebel column. The attack was made a short time before daylight, when the guard were mostly abed.

Two hundred prisoners are reported to have been captured, mostly of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The First District of Columbia Cavalry, on duty near by, soon attacked the rebels, but they were in such strong force that our men had to fall back, suffering a loss of some two hundred and fifty.

It is said that Gen. Gregg's Division of Cavalry supported by the Second Corps, went in pursuit of the raiders, but it is believed they had too much the start, and must have got off with the greater part of their plunder.

In addition to our loss in cattle, which will reach 2,500 head, the rebels captured several teams with a gang of men, who were engaged in constructing a line of telegraph in that direction.

A rumor reached camp this morning that the cattle have all been recaptured, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Enthusiasm in and about the army—Why it exists—Gen. Grant's power—The McClellan influence in the army—A straw showing which way the wind blows.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CITY POINT, VA.
Sunday, Sept. 18th, 1864,

We who are situated at or near headquarters of the grand and momentous events impending just now—events upon which it is not too much to say is hanging, at this moment, the whole question as to *whether republican form of government can and shall exist among civilized men*,—we who can watch, inch by inch, and step by step, the progress which our dauntless commander is making in his ingenious plans against the enemy, whilst those at a distance are only enabled to measure and weigh the *results* when accomplished—we can imagine, though we cannot share the doubts and perplexities which exist among the timid, the wavering, and the over-anxious and sanguine at home, as each successive letter hence brings the familiar words: "All quiet with the Army of the Potomac." Our people have become of late so accustomed to victory, that nothing but an *Atlanta* or *Mobile* can now satisfy their daily craving for good news. If they were here to see and know all that we do, they would have their patriotic appetite abundantly satisfied with equally wholesome and nutritious events, though not perhaps quite so highly seasoned. They would see, in the deep-laid scheme of the commander, in each boat-load of railway sleepers and rails unloading, day and night without intermission, at our wharf; in the steamers crowded with brave and stalwart men eventually coming up the river; in the hosts of barefooted and disgusted rebels constantly seeking refuge in our lines from their infernal oppressors; in the spirit of our soldiers; in the calm, self-reliant and hopeful bearing of that man who has already borne us triumphantly through so many difficulties that seemed even more insuperable than the present. I say they would see and hear in all these things more than enough to convince them that the cause of the country was never more hopeful and strong, and that of the Rebellion never so weak and desponding—*as far as the work of the army is concerned.*

In plain terms, I feel just as convinced as I do of my own existence, that Gen. GRANT could to-morrow, if he chose to attempt it, take Petersburg. Whether or not he will do so, in view of all the losses that his gallant men have suffered and would have to suffer; or in view of the fact that there are other ways of reducing stubborn strongholds besides pounding them to pieces, is more than I can tell. I only mention the conviction which exists among all thinking men here as to the power that GRANT holds in his hand, in order that our well-grounded confidence may be spread among your readers, and so as to urge the necessity of so speedily reinforcing our army here that Gen. GRANT may achieve that grandest of all victories—a final and *bloodless one.* Unless forced, by a tottering and despairing enemy, to immediately resume active hostilities, there is nothing whatever to prevent him from so encircling Petersburg with a belt of fire as to make all resistance useless, and thus drive it—like Vicksburg—to unconditional surrender. Have no concern about the Army of the Potomac. Its leader knows, by just how many more moves, he can checkmate Jeff. Davis in Richmond, if you will only do as much at the ballot-box of the North.

I spoke, in a former letter, of the absurd idea that generally prevailed as to General McCLELLAN'S hold upon the army. Each day convinces me more and more of the fallacy of that idea. To those who can well remember the universal and unparalleled enthusiasm which his name once created among our men, the change appears almost marvellous. And yet it need not, to those who reflect for a moment. McCLELLAN'S own men, those who immediately fought under him, have nearly all been dispersed by death on the battle-field or from disease, or from returning to their homes. While, therefore, there may be great hallooing among his old followers at home, there is very little, indeed, of that to be found among the present rank and file of our armies; and what little enthusiasm does exist has been weaned over to other commanders quite as deserving of their love—to say the very least—as McClellan ever was. Besides, "our bayonets think," and there are few men now fighting for their country—all of them, necessarily, more deeply in earnest for peace than any body else—but who understand thoroughly the vast difference between such a peace as the election of Abraham Lincoln would ensure, and the uncertain, compromising sort of peace that must follow McClellan's election—involving us in renewed and useless war.

A slight but significant instance of how the army feels, came to my notice yesterday. In conversing with a highly intelligent private of HANCOCK'S corps—(I never lose such chances, for it is of this stuff that our real patriots are made)—he told me that in his own mess, composed of 20 men, an event had occurred which showed him which way the wind was blowing. On joining his command, two or three days ago, somebody asked him who he was for: LINCOLN or McCLELLAN? He replied that he did not care about making any parade of his opinions, but that he would certainly go for LINCOLN, much as he always loved McCLELLAN as a man.—"*Then there is only one of us who goes for McClellan,*" was the rejoinder. "And that man,"—added my informant—"is a fellow named KELLY, who scarcely knows his right hand from his left, cant read nor write, and does not know what he is voting for."

J. K. HAMILTON.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday Sept. 16, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER returns to the front to-morrow morning.

The mail steamer has arrived from City Point, but brings no important news.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITL SINCE LAST REPORT.

J. H. Wells, 4th US. Art.	E. Rafferty 11th Mass.
J. Chapell, 3d N. H.	N. B. Keller, 10th Conn.
J. Coones, 22d U.S. Cal.	Geo. Queen, 1st US. Cal.
C. Saglestone, 98th N.Y.	A. H. Stinson, 9th Me.
Jno. Miller, 3d N.Y. Art.	F. Bufer, 11th Me.
J. D. Billington, 9th Me.	J.W. Jones, 4th US. Cal.
A. B. Crauem, 16th N.Y.	L. Thornbury, 97th Pa.
Jno. Hoffer, 24th Mass.	U. S. Moscup, 19th Wis.
Geo. M. Gavolt, 11th Pa.	David Black, 62d O.
Capt. F.W. Sabine, 11th Me.	

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

Testimony of Recruiting Officers—Volunteering Never Before so Enthusiastic and Rapid—Sterling Character of the Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The following is an extract from a report of a Provost Marshal, and there are many more to the same effect:

"Recruiting has been the main business of the office for the past few days. Never before during the present war, as far as my own observation goes, has there been anything like the interest now displayed by the people in obtaining men for the army. The class of men enlisting are from the most respectable portion of the community, and go into the service with consciences behind their bayonets. During the present week, I have mustered and forwarded to the general rendezvous three hundred and sixty men. They go into the service willingly and cheerfully. From present indications I should say that the quota of this district can be filled or nearly so by volunteers in a very short time. My forces are working night and day to take care of men as they come, Sundays not excepted, and will continue to do so as long as necessity demands."

Another Provost Marshal writes as follows:

"During the last ten days nearly nine hundred recruits have been accepted and mustered at these headquarters. The men presenting themselves are by far the best men that have been examined since this office was established."

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Gen. McIntosh's Brilliant Exploit—Capture of a South Carolina Regiment.

From our own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA.,
Wednesday, Sept. 14.

EARLY STILL AT WINCHESTER.

Yesterday was quite a busy day, and considerable interest was created by the result of the reconnoissances sent out by Gen. SHERIDAN. These movements resulted very satisfactorily, and proved beyond a doubt that EARLY had anything but abandoned the Valley. On both occasions he was found in force his main body being in and about Winchester. The cavalry made a very brilliant record of their part of the events of the day, capturing an entire regiment of infantry, battle-flag, colonel and all. The division of the Sixth Corps, who constituted the second of these reconnoissances, succeeded in uncovering a heavy body of the enemy, and also drove their advance line in on the reserves.

UP THE BERRYVILLE PIKE.

The First Brigade of Gen. WILSON'S division of cavalry, consisting of the First Connecticut Second Ohio, Third New Jersey, and Second and Fifth New York, under the command of Gen. McINTOSH, accompanied by PENNINGTON'S Battery, started out on our left, up the Berryville turnpike, in search of the rebels, and to learn the truth of the reports brought in lately that EARLY was falling back. They met with no opposition until they reached the neighborhood of Lime Stone Ridge, some four miles beyond Berryville, and a mile or two this side of the Opequan creek. Here they found a brigade of BRADLEY JOHNSON'S Cavalry, which quietly retired and fell back upon their infantry supports. Finding that the Cavalry of the enemy seemed disposed to shirk a fight, and having received when starting out, orders not to engage any infantry, Gen. McINTOSH determined to try and capture a portion of the picket line at least

THE FIGHT.

The 2d Ohio, being in advance, were ordered to deploy a squad of men on each side of the pike, and then endeavor to gain the flanks of the picket line, through ravines which ran round and formed the ridge. Meanwhile the battery and the remainder of the 2d Ohio held the centre. While these movements were being executed, Gen. McINTOSH brough up his remaining four regiments and engaged the rebels in frpnt, dismounting one squadron of the 3d New Jersey, Col. SUIDAM, as skirmishers, and the remainder of the regiment in the advance. As soon as the flanking squadron had worked their way far enough to the rear of the enemy's position, a charge was ordered and performed in fine style. The picket line, finding themselves partially surrounded, and becoming panic-stricken, surrendered almost without firing a shot, and when gathered together, Gen. McINTOSH had the gratification of finding almost the entire Eighth Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, in his hands, and numbering 143 men, 16 officers, and the commanding officer, Col. HENNISON.

The battle flag of the regiment was also captured and all the arms, ammunition and equipments. After this brilliant achievement our cavalry pushed up the pike until within two miles of Winchester, when they found the whole of KERSHAW'S Division of LONGSTREET'S corps drawn up in line of battle. Having accomplished the object he had in view, Gen. McINTOSH quietly withdrew and returned to camp.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

I had a long conversation with some of the officers of the captured regiment after we came back, at General WILSON'S headquarters, while they were awaiting an escort to Gen. SHERIDAN'S Headquarters From their conversation I learned that EARLY had not yet sent any of his army to reinforce Gen. LEE, and that the division under Gen. KERSHAW, which has repeatedly been reported as being with the rebel army at Richmond, had not yet left the valley, for the Eighth South Carolina, now in our hands, formed a part of that very division, and that it belonged to the brigade originally commanded by Gen. KERSHAW, but now known as CONNER'S Brigade. The division itself had, yesterday, morning struck camp and fallen back on Winchester, but no idea was had that it was going to leave the valley.

THE TROPHIES.

The prisoners themselves were of the usual class, and varied very little from the common run of such gentry. The colonel was a determined-looking fellow enough, and many of the officers were evidently men of education and *caste.* These latter seemed to feel much annoyed and *distraits* at their position, and were eager in their inquiries regarding their ultimate destination and disposal, and expressed considerable disappointment when told that no one here knew. The battle-flag of the regiment was an interesting trophy, and proved the regiment that had just lost it to be one of the oldest in the Confederate service. It was of the usual style of such affairs, being composed of bunting, with red ground and blue St. Andrew's cross, in which appeared thirteen white stars. On the flag were roughly painted the following battles: "Bull Run," "Maryland Heights," "Tear Creek," "Savage Station," "Malvern Hills," "Mannassas Plains," "Sharpsburg," and another battle name that I was unable to make out, owing to the dilapidated state of the torn and tattered flag. While I was standing in front of Gen McIntosh's tent, the prisoners were marched by, and they had to pass quite close to their old banner. Several of the men called out as they passed, "Good bye, old boy, we have carried you a long while," and the color bearer burst into tears as he caught sight of his former charge. Gen. McINTOSH only lost one man killed and two wounded.

THE INFANTRY RECONNOISSANCE.

As I accompanied the cavalry on their advance, I have been unable to gather anything like a detailed account of the movement on the right, by the infantry. It appears, however, that the Second Division of the Sixth Corps, under command of Gen. GETTY, started off at very near the same hour that the cavalry broke camp, taking a bye road leading out past our front, and lying between the 19th and 6th Corps lines. The command consisted of three brigades with two batteries, and numbered nearly four thousand men. They encountered the enemy in very strong force on the Opequan, and engaged them with spirit, vigorously shelling the rebel position. I understand that our forces drove the advanced lines of the enemy over a mile, and cannonading was kept up until sunset. Late last night I rode down the Smithfield pike and found that the division had not returned to camp, and I have no time now to go down and learn if they have come in yet, as the mail-carrier is just about leaving for Harper's Ferry. Everything goes to show, however, that EARLY is still in position in our immediate front, and it does not seem to be any part of his programme to give up the Valley at present. This no doubt suits Gen. SHERIDAN and his superiors, for no signs exist that the Army of Western Virginia will attack in force or do anything to promote a general engagement. The weather has cleared off, and it is now both fine and cold. Fires are very much in demand.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

TH FALL OF ATLANTA.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of the City—Preliminary Movements—Feeling in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECOND DIVISION, A. C., TROUT HOUSE
ATLANTA, Sept. 2, 1864.

Atlanta has fallen. The boasted rebel stronghold is no more. I have the grand honor to write you a few lines from one of its fine hotels, with *nary* reb to molest or make afraid. When I wrote you last we were in the trenches at the north of the city, pounding away at the fortifications with our artillery. I intimated then a movement about to take place, but so secret was it that none of us knew when it would occur or what it would be. Thursday, the 24th of July, the trains of the 4th and 20th corps were ordered back to the river. Toward night the 4th commenced moving in rear of the 20th to the right, and later the 20th withdrew from their works, leaving their pickets out, who kept up a desultory fire to deceive the enemy in regard to the move on foot, thus our left wing was entirely withdrawn. The 4th corps took a direction to the right, in rear of the main army, while the 20th fell back to the Chatahoochée. Then the plan of Sherman disclosed itself to us. He had extended his right to the uttermost with the men he had, and, needed a corps to perform another of his grand flank movements. Withdrawing the left wing the country was open to the river, and our supplies unprotected, but he provided for this by sending there the 20th, which held the river from PACHES to TURNER'S ferry, including the railroad bridge. We went into position here on Friday the 25th, and immediately threw up strong fortifications in anticipation of an attack from Hood's right. We hardly believed he would have the assurance to come out eight miles from Atlanta, but it has been the policy through this campaign to be prepared against any and all emergencies. Not once has SHERMAN been caught napping. He has inspired, seemingly, his whole command with that energy of purpose and indomitable will which characterizes him so strongly. The evening of our arrival at the river a slight demonstration was made by some small force of the enemy on the left of the Second Division They were feeling our situation but effected nothing. There was also a little skirmishing with the First Division, Gen. WILLIAMS, with like result. Isolated from the main army our situation was somewhat precarious, could a sufficient force from the rebel army have been spared to oppose us. SHERMAN'S extension of his right placed HOOD in a situation which rendered it incumbent upon him to look to his retreat. Separated from his base of supplies, with twenty days' rations on hand, with orders to extend to forty, activity on the part of SHERMAN was urgent, and well he has displayed it. Very vague rumors reached us from the front until this morning. Reports from deserters agreed to the fact of the enemy having evacuated Atlanta. Immediately Gen. SLOCUM ordered out a reconnoisance, composed of detachments from each division, They met no opposition, but pressed on rapidly to the city, some of the rebel cavalry going out at the south as we entered along the Northern Railroad. The place was entirely evacuated. The skirmishers of the Third Division first entered the city, but to the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania and Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, of GEARY'S Division, belongs the credit of raising on the court-house the stars and stripes, where they now wave over the city redeemed from the thraldom of a misguided people. It was a glorious sight, and we all felt proud that it was the flag we were fighting under. A long, hearty cheer broke forth on the air, and every heart was near to bursting with the fullness of its jubilance. General GEARY was ordered up from the river with two of his brigades and artillery. They arrived this evening, and are encamped in and about the court-house. As the two brigades stood under the folds of the flags which had waved them on to many a victory, General GEARY gave way to the pent-up emotions of his patriotic heart, and in a speech glowing with the fire of devotion, held the men in wrapt attention, although they were well tired out with the fatigue of the hasty march. The General can speak most feelingly on the subject, as he has laid upon the altar of his country his noble son, in whom was centered his highest hopes. Thus Atlanta is in our hands. The magnificent and most formidable works that invest it have been of avail only to defer the final stroke. An inspection of the fortifications reveals the truth that, to have assaulted them would have been destruction most terrible to our army, and repulse continually. Well defended, they could not be taken at any point by direct charge. Atlanta *has* been a beautiful city. It presents more of the characteristics of modern architecture than any other city we have seen south. Beautiful residences abound, with fair surroundings, sufficiently intact to show what the whole *has* been, but the general appearance is one of desolation and devastation. One cannot conceive the havoc made by our shells, until they see the effects as displayed here. There is scarcely one building on Marietta-street, by which we entered, that is not shattered by shell or solid shot. Many are completely riddled, while others are burned to the ground. Bomb-proofs were arranged about the basements of many dwellings, where the terror-stricken sought refuge. Everything spoke desertion; only here and there a human being visible to proclaim the city once inhabited. There are quite a number of people remaining. They assert with all due vigor their Union sentiments, and we were almost led to think our feet *had* once more fallen in pleasant paths, by the display of waving handkerchiefs and smiles of welcome (not quite earnest, to be sure) which appeared on the walks. We are pleased to see willingness for confession; we hope it will result in a complete return to the fold—they are only backsliders. There are a number of Northern people here, real Yankees, who have been connected with the extensive manufacturing works of the city. It is true, their interests have made them sympathizers with the South, but the old leaven is too strong, and they rise once more to the high standard of true Unionists. Gen. SLOCUM, who, by the way, made every heart in the corps rejoice by taking command last Saturday, has headquarters at the Trout House, a hotel, in an architectural point of view, of first-class pretensions—but the glory of its table, if it ever had any, is departed. The name, as one reads it in mammoth letters on its front, tickles one's stomach with sweet memories of the speckled finny tribe abounding in your northern waters. Alas! memory is all. The General has organized an effective police force, and rigid regulations pertain to marauding. Citizens remaining here censure Hood bitterly for holding on to the city, adding that JOHNSON would not have permitted such destruction from our artillery, but would have withdrawn. Most everything of value is removed. Quite a capture of tobacco was made, which is freely distributed among the men. The Macon Railroad being cut, the enemy were unable to remove all their artillery and ammunition. They blew up a train of thirty-two cars loaded with ammunition, and 104 loaded with various articles—the explosion of which we heard distinctly at the river. They left some cannon spiked, destroying the carriages and caissons. Some locomotives were demolished, while two or three remain in good order. An officer just in from THOMAS'S headquarters reports a battle the night before, Sept. 1, in which the Fourteenth Corps took the principal part, successfully repulsing *five* rebel assaults, finally charging *themselves* upon the enemy's works, driving them out at the point of the bayonet, and putting them to flight. They are in full retreat toward Macon. This is HARDEE'S corps, STEWART'S, reinforced by S. D. HILL'S corps, having remained here. He is trying to make a junction with HARDEE, SHERMAN endeavoring to intercept. The Fourteenth Corps recaptured Loomis' Battery, taken at Chickamauga, and 1000 prisoners. This officer reports a complete victory. I inclose you an Atlanta paper of the 1st, the last published. Again the Memphis *Appeal* is "knocked into pi," and thrown out on the winds of adverse fortune. Where next will it hold forth? Its remarks upon the insane editorial of the Richmond *Sentinel* display additional madness,—for no sane man would have uttered such a strain of confidence in such a situation. The editor left hurriedly yesterday afternoon. A citizen asked him what the probability *was now* of the Yankees coming in, he replied with very much of a *discouraged* look: By G—d you'd better leave or they will have *you*, and thus *Mr. Withers*, the versatile editor of the *Southern Confederacy withered.* With the news of McCLELLAN'S nomination we have the reality of Atlanta captured, and through the *Atlanta paper* the confirmation of Fort Morgan's surrender.

The nomination, a foregone conclusion, is very quietly received with us, and we deem it of small importance to the perpetuity of our name as a nation in comparison with the grand results of this campaign. More hearts will thrill with joy at the announcement "*Atlanta has fallen,*" than that McCLELLAN is nominated. We feel that in this success of our army a tower of strength has been added to the support of that party which has for its aim the sustenance of those principles which lay at the foundation of our nationality; and we look to you standard-bearers of the North, to fight valiantly for the cause. While we add honor to our name for the future, to your care that future is intrusted. We will defeat our enemies in the strife of arms, you must defeat all enemies in the strife of principles. The hope of the South is the defeat of LINCOLN. That their hopes may never be realized, is the earnest determination of this army, and they will wade through blood to victory, if it will have the effect by its moral influence to defeat that hope. Our corps will occupy the enemy's works until orders are received from SHERMAN. A small cavalry force came through last night without hindrance. Our stores are well guarded at the river, and of amount sufficient to sustain any interruption of our line for some time Reports say there is abreak in the road between Nashville and Chattanooga, and that the latter place is in the hands of WHEELER. We don't believe it, and if true, have no anxiety for results. Our mail facilities are excellent. The *Times* of the 25th reached us Sept. 1; we can't complain at that. The weather is growing much cooler, and the health of the troops improving. Many convalescents are returning daily, *full enough* to compensate for any losses we have. I must close to join the group of officers on the balcony who, in most social concourse, are rejoicing over the victory for which they have so long and bravely worked. We long for your congratulations. They should be hearty.

SILEUS.

Occupation of the City—The Citizens Rejoicing Over the Victory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 3, 1864.

"God is God, and Mahomet is *not* his Prophet," Atlanta has surrendered to the Stars and Stripes. Gold and Copperhead stock will doubtless decline. The rebel stronghold of the gulf States is ours, and our time-honored banner floats proudly over the City Hall, and the cordon of field works surrounding the town.

Bronze-visaged men from the granite fields of New England—from the hills and dales of the Empire State—from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and other localities where patriotism is spontaneous perambulate the streets of Atlanta, and assume to rule the people. Aristocratic southern ladies approach Federal Generals respectfully, and ask for such protection as their fears have taught them is necessary. They get it, and their minds are disabused of any preconceived notions of Yankee vandalism. One lately applied, very soon after our entrance into the city, for a special guard to secure to herself peaceable possession of twenty-five boxes of pressed tobacco. She said it was all the available property the rebel army had left in her possession. It was secreted in her cellar, and she feared that the "blue coats," who are given to chewing, might discover and appropriate the valuable commodity.

At present prices it would bring about one hundred dollars per package. Soldiers have suffered much for the want of this noxious plant, and it is not improbable that her apprehensions were well grounded.

Atlanta is only about 18 years old. Why its site was chosen as an advantageous locality for a large city, I am unable to determine. It has neither river or mountain or plain to contribute to its business or beauty. The city is built on a succession of ridges and ravines, intersecting each other at irregular angles. The trees of the primitive forest were left standing in large numbers, and gave the city a rural aspect, which is quite charming. The elevation is 1,200 feet above the sea.

As you have doubtless learned, ere this, the 20th Corps captured the town, while the indomitable SHERMAN was smiting the rebel host on the line of the Macon Railroad. The small force left to hold the city, becoming alarmed at the pressure of the 20th Corps upon their outworks, set fire to several trains of cars loaded with ammunition, blew up the magazines in some of their forts, and decamped.

Batteries of artillery, so much as was inflammable, were burned, and the gun srendered serviceable. For four long months the army of Gen. SHERMAN has been steadily approaching this centre of rebel iniquity, fighting stubbornly, enduring without complaint, ever vigilant, hopeful and trusting; until to-day we are reaping our reward, and giving thanks to the Great Supreme for the success which has crowned our labors.

The importance of this campaign has not been fully appreciated and acknowledged by the Northern press, except in the columns of your paper. We have pierced rebellion to the heart, and a few more such wounds will deprive the monster of vitality. It was a memorable hour when the 60th New-York and 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with their colors unfurled and marching side by side, entered the streets of Atlanta, and proceeded to plant the flag of our fathers on the top of the City Hall. These two regiments belong to Gen. GEARY'S Division, and were accompanied by a portion of the Third Division of the same Corps.

Cut loose entirely from the main army, it was the fortunate lot of the 20th Corps, under Gen. SLOCUM, to enter the city and take formal possession. There was no resistance, the Mayor having surrendered the town on condition that it should not be destroyed. To the officers and men of this corps, who have participated so largely and with such fearful diminution of numbers in this glorious campaign, it was an hour big with thoughts and reflections, both sad and joyous. On looking back over the rugged hills and ravines—the intermiuable forests and sluggish rivers that interpose between this point and Chattanooga, we are reminded of those who started with us, in the vigor of manhood, but who, by the casualities of battle, are either sleeping in quiet graves, or languishing with wounds in the hospitals at the rear.

Everything good, comes through sacrifice, and the Union has purchased Atlanta with the life-blood of brave men.

The Confederacy has sacrificed largely of its depleted battalions to defend its Southern capital and has failed.

So let us rejoice and fight on. The hopes of ultra "peace" men and traitors, will doubtless gravitate heavily, and patriots may take renewed courage. About one-half of the city is destroyed, or seriously damaged by the bombardment which it has sustained. The fortifications surrounding the town are the most perfect specimens of field works I have ever seen. The cordon is connected and complete. There are also several interior works of fine workmanship.

What we are to do next, remains to be developed, but with the restless and successful SHERMAN at the head of our army, we shall not long be idle.

NICKAJACK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The following subscriptions to the National loans are reported to-day: 7-30, $817,250; 10-40, $10,900.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the National Bank Currency has issued during the past week, to the respective banks, the following amount: $1,640,350. Total to date, $49,183,900.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week: The Blackstone National Bank, of Boston, $75,000; the National Bank of Redemption, of Boston, $561,700; the First National Bank of Yarmouth, Mass., $350.000; the National Mount Wollaston Bank, of Quincy, Mass., $150,000.

INDORSED!

Col. H. O. KENT, late Senate Post-Master, who was so unceremoniously removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, has received a complete indorsement of his official conduct of that office, in his unanimous nomination by the Union party of New-Hampshire, as Elector at large from that State.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Accounts received from Mosquito Inlet, Fla., of a late date, state that several parties of rebel guerillas, belonging to Maj. Dickinson's cavalry, made a concerted move on the inhabitants living near the seaboard, and captured a number of them, the charge being that they had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and had been in the habit of trading with blockading vessels in that station. One object of the raid was, however, to supply their ranks with conscripts, as well as the punishment of those who have been in open and friendly intercourse with our forces. Among the captured were several deserters from the rebel army, who until recently, had succeeded in eluding their vigilance by camping in the swamps contiguous to their residences. Those living under the immediate protection of our naval forces were unmolested. The guerrillas, not content with having captured all the male inhabitants within certain limits, completed the scheme by robbing their families in several instances of everything they could conveniently carry away. Information from other parts of Volusia and the adjacent counties, is to the effect that great distress prevails among the poorer classes of people in consequence of the raids. The U. S. schooner George Maryhaw is now performing blockade duty off this point, but was unable to render any assistance, not being aware of the raid until after its termination.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Great anxiety is felt at the Navy Department in consequence of the disappearance of Acting Ensign J. H. CLARK from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, during the early part of September. He is a native of New-Bedford.

SENTENCE OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

A general court martial, sitting at Charlestown, Va., has sentenced Col. JOHN F. STAUNTON, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be cashiered for disobedience of orders and cowardice.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Release of Prisoners Captured on the Steamer Fawn—The Pirate Florida at Wilmington Resistance to the Rebel Conscription in the Old North State.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEWBERN, Sept. 13, 1864.

Maj. JENNEY, and Mr. JULIEN, a member of the New York State Senate, who were on the steamer *Fawn*, which was recently captured by the enemy, arrived here to-day from Elizabeth City, having been paroled by the enemy. Lieut. WILSON, Provost Marshal at Roanoke Island. Maj. GRAVES, 1st N. C., (Union) Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. BINGHAM, 16th Conn. Volunteers, who were on the *Fawn*, are retained by the enemy. Col. BINGHAM, who was on his way to join his regiment, had just been exchanged at Charleston.

The arrival of the pirate steamer *Florida* at Wilmington, N. C., is announced.

Lieut. JOHNSON, a favorite officer in the Department, who was Chief of the Ambulance Corps, is among the victims to the congestive chills, which prevails here to a considerable extent.

The North Carolina Times says:—"There is no doubt but that the interior of this State is in a complete uproar over the conscripts and deserters. On the 10th ult. a collision took place in Moore County, between the deserters, some 1700 in number, in which the latter were repulsed, with a loss of four killed and one wounded."

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The steamer *Golden City* has arrived from Panama with mails and passengers that left New-York, August 23.

The shipments of treasure to China last month were $1,500,000. The shipments of merchandise was also larger than ever before.

Movements of the Lieutenant General.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 18.

Lieutenant General GRANT arrived at 12 o'clock last night on a short visit to his family. This morning a number of gentlemen paid their respects to him. At 10 o'clock a special train arrived to convey him to Philadelphia, and he was escorted to the station by the members of the Common Council, and a vast concourse of people. His amiable and unaffected manners in receiving the greeting extended to him won the hearts of all. As the train moved off enthusiastic cheers bade him God-speed in the great work before him.

From Georgia.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, Sept. 17.

The Griffin Rebel, of the 14th, contains an order by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, withdrawing the 15,000 militia from Gen. HOOD'S army for thirty days. The 35,000 Federals, prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, have been sent to Savannah and Augusta.

FIRE IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST ST.—A fire occured among some stacks of oats belonging to Andrew Fitzpatrick, at 131st st., 5th avenue, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, doing damage to the amount of $200, no insurance.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Political Calm—The Seizure of the Georgia—Belle Boyd—Marriage.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

For many years we have not had so complete a calm in the political world as at the present moment. The Emperor is absent at the Camp of Chalons with the Prince HUMBERT of Italy, the politicians are off at their country places, and the calm that pervades France appears to reign equally all over Europe. The political journals, naturally alarmed at this deplorable state of things, are trying to revive the Roman question, for no question enjoys so extensive a privilege of moving the public passions as this one, and it is therefore made to serve as the forlorn hope, as the *pièce de resistance*, of journalism. When all other questions are settled, and there comes an interval of repose, then there is a general assault upon Rome, and never without more or less effect. But the calm is now too profound, the political stagnation too complete, to be seriously disturbed by a newspaper discussion of this question.

The *Petit Moniteur* or *Moniteur du Soir*, continues to travesty the details of the American war in the most outrageous manner. This paper was started by the Government under the pretext of giving official and correct intelligence to the public at a price (one cent) which would place it in the power of all classes to buy it, and by the course it pursues on the American question the Government plainly discloses the fact that they desire the people of France to believe that the Republic in America is a failure, that the Union is a failure, and that the present war is a senseless butchery, without principle and without hope. What aggravates this conduct on the part of the government is that these atrocious falsifications are addressed to the poorer classes, to the classes which are rich enough to buy this cheap official poison, but not rich enough to buy the dearer antidote. For while maintaining the stamp-tax of one cent and a fraction (6 centimes) on all other newspapers, on account of which they cannot be sold on the street for less than three cents, the stamp of the *Moniteur* is never paid into the treasury of State at all, and this paper, by this disloyal and disgraceful advantage over its competitors, is forced into an immense circulation, and controls completely the opinions of that numerous class which is confined to the reading of one newspaper only.

The French Government is undoubtedly justified in defending itself against what it calls the heresies of republicanism, against the example of the free and prosperous American republic, and especially against the example of that republic if it should become united and powerful again after such a convulsion, such a terrible trial of the principles on which it is founded. The Government has a right, no doubt, in its own interest to defend the Empire and to discredit the Republic; but it is neither fair nor dignified to abandon argument for systematic falsification and then to protect this systematic falsification by an outrageous abuse of the stamp tax. All that the friends of the American Union in France ask or desire is free discussion, whether it be upon the abstract principle of the Republic, or upon the question which now divides the North and the South, for both the Republic and the Union cause have everything to gain and nothing to lose by this discussion; but what can our friends do in presence of this unfair monopoly of publicity by the Government?

The seizure of the *Georgia* by the *Niagara* does not at all please the secession press in France, and they manage to find plenty of arguments to prove the seizure illegal. They profess to find consolation in the fact that it may prove the source of a quarrel between the two Governments, or at least that the Federal Government may be subjected to the humiliation of a rendition of the vessel. These papers avoid any discussion or even mention of the point upon which it is believed the *Georgia* was seized,—the prohibition against buying and selling in neutral ports the men-of-war of belligerents.

You may imagine the talk among the democratic politicians about peace is taken here as gospel, and the common salutation from every foreigner now is a congratulation on the coming peace. It is difficult to make them understand that the cry proceeds from so small a minority, and that there is no hope for peace but in war.

The secession journals convert the marriage of Miss BELLE BOYD into a first-class romance. But Capt. HARDINGE, it seems, was always a Secessionist in principle, and it is difficult to see where the romance lies. Mr. MOORE, of the Confederate service, has just married, at Baden Baden, the second daughter of Mr. LUDLUM, of Richmond and New York. The newspaper correspondents at Baden Baden speak in raptures of the sumptuousness of the marriage ceremonies, and of the beauty and elegance of the bride. The papers also speak of the forthcoming marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. SLIDELL, to M. ERLANGER, the negotiator of the Confederate loan. After ten months' pleading before the Cardinals at Rome, the demand of M. ERLANGER for a legalization of his divorce from M'lle. LAFFITTE has been granted, and there is thus no further obstacle to the legalization of another marriage with a Catholic.

Baden Baden has been this summer a rendezvous for the Confederates, while the Northern people, owing partly to the fact that the family of Mr. DAYTON and other prominent Union families have been spending the summer at Wiesbaden and Homburg, have mostly congregated at these latter places. Nevertheless, the newspaper correspondents above referred to, speak of Mrs. CHADWICK of New York as the *belle* of the season at Baden Baden; but they do not speak of the gloom which was spread over the little society to which Mrs. CHADWICK belonged, by the sudden and unexpected death at that place from membraneous croup, of one of the gayest and most charming of this society—Mrs. BRONSON, of New York, a daughter, I believe, of the Hon. J. PHILIPS PHŒNIX.

A paper on the habits of ants, addressed by Mr. SWAIM, of Philadelphia, to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, has just had the honor of a report from a special committee, and of a vote in favor of publication in the minutes. Nevertheless the paper has been attacked by the scientific critics as not containing anything new in the history of these interesting animals—as being in fact only a repetition of previous publications on the same subject.

MALAKOFF.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 18.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, unconditional Union Democrat, was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Oregon yesterday. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was formerly Judge of the Iowa Supreme Court.

PEACE THROUGH VICTORY.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, Preached in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York, on Sabbath, Sept. 11, by Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.

PSALM 98, 1.—O, sing unto the Lord a new song, for He hath done marvelous things; His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten him the victory.

ISAIAH 32, 17.—And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever.

THE VICTORIES OF SHERMAN AND FARRAGUT.

We have assembled to-night, on the recommendation of the President of the United States, to render thanks unto Almighty God for the signal triumph of our arms upon the land and upon the sea. The annals of war contain few records so illustrious as the campaign of our Western army, terminating in the capture of Atlanta, and the achievements of our navy in the harbor of Mobile. For a hundred and fifty miles our army has fought its way into a hostile territory, against hills terraced with intrenchments and planted with cannon; through rocky defiles bristling with bayonets; over morasses tangled with thickets and traversed by treacherous streams; around mountains fortified from base to summit, and across rivers whose bridges were destroyed, and whose fords were contested by cavalry and by batteries—a march which for three months has been one continuous fight with a wily and desperate foe; assaults in front to dislodge him from his fastnesses, skirmishing upon the flank and in the rear, to keep open communications, and to guard against surprise; the victory of to-day preparing a new battle for the morrow—from Missionary Ridge to Ringgold, from Ringgold to Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost, from Rocky Face to Dalton, from Dalton to Resaca, from Resaca to Dallas and the Altoona Pass; then to Lost Mountain, the Kenesaw and Marietta; from Marietta to the Chattahooche, and thus on through all the weary and bloody, yet triumphant way, until Atlanta, the westward focus of the rebel Confederacy, with its network of railroads, its founderies and arsenals of war, its magazines of food and ammunition, lay captive at SHERMAN's feet.

A march so full of conflict and of peril, in which so many natural obstacles and military obstructions have been overcome by bravery, by strategy, and by perseverance, recalls the sixth campaign of CÆSAR—to subdue the revolt of the Belgian tribes, and to chastise the invading hordes of Germany. That memorable campaign was fought in a country which was "no other than one great ambuscade;" and CÆSAR's troops were exposed to be cut off in detail, whenever they were separated from the main body. The enemy, when repulsed, would retreat into the forests, and obstruct the march of the Romans by felling trees, and multiplying the obstacles that nature had created, so that it was almost impossible to bring them to a pitched battle. "They could not be reached in any vital part," and it was only by a kind of political flanking, dividing the rebel allies through the jealousies of the barbarian tribes toward each other, that CÆSAR was enabled to make head against a foe so favored by all the forces of nature.

Yet CÆSAR had before him an enemy who though superior in numbers and in sheer brute force, was far inferior to his veteran legions in military discipline, and in the arms and materials of war—an enemy altogether ignorant of strategy, and not even knowing how to fortify a camp with ditch and rampart; while our General, likewise marching through "one great ambuscade," has had to contend with a foe who possessed all the resources of war known to himself, who had weapons and materials of the same manufacture and the same destructive power, who had been educated in the same military school, who could conduct his strategy with a familiar knowledge of the country, and with the advantage of defensive engineering at every step.

When the nature of the country and the resources of the foe are considered, and the difficulties in subsisting an invading army at an ever increasing distance from its base of supplies, and with desperate roving bands hovering upon its long, narrow line of communication, history will assign to the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta a place among the great achievements of military science and genius. Its crowning victory puts to shame those who have murmured at the slowness of the advance; shame that they should know so little of the physical geography of their own country; shame that they should have so little sympathy with the brave men who were conquering, not armies alone, but rivers and forests, marshes and mountains, and were winning for the arms of the Union a record as proud as Roman legions ever bore. Well does the head of the nation give the nation's thanks to the Western Army for such "glorious achievements." Well does he summon us to give thanks to God who hath done for us such "marvelous things."

Of the achievements of the fleet at Mobile, it were impossible to speak in terms of exaggeration. Sailing right into the concentrated fire of forts and of rams, battling with walls of stone upon this side, and upon that with walls of iron, butting wooden prows against iron plates and pouring shot and shell into the huge floating battery that thought to run them down, crowding on into the deadly grapple through a channel sown with torpedoes and raked by artillery from ship and shore—crowding on and on, till the iron-hearted Admiral, lashed to the rigging, signals to the fleet that the day is won. Before the glory of that achievement the victories of the Nile and of Trafalgar, with NELSON's fame, must readjust their claims to naval preëminence; while all faction at home and all prejudice abroad should yield to FARRAGUT "an unconditional surrender." Well does the President express the feeling of the nation in thanks to the gallant navy and the coöperating troops; well does he call upon us as a Christian people to make devout acknowledgment of "the signal success that Divine Providence has vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile."

WHY CHRISTIANS REJOICE IN VICTORY.

And yet the question comes up, "Why should we, a Christian people, rejoice in the bloody triumphs of war?" Why set apart these sacred hours, in the house of God, to give thanks for victories? These victories have been achieved at a fearful cost of suffering and life. Thousands have fallen in the long campaign whose final success we celebrate. Other thousands have been maimed or permanently enfeebled by disease, while in thousands of homes there is mourning and wo, because the young, the manly, the brave who went forth to the fight, with stout hearts and high hopes, will return no more, or have been brought back to sleep in a soldier's grave. Why then, I ask again, do we, a Christian people, rejoice in these victories of war, and give thanks to God for success as a signal mercy?

It is not for mere military success that we rejoice and give thanks. A triumph of material force alone could not awaken these congratulations that for a week past have brightened the whole face of society. A military or a naval combat, arranged to test the superiority of either party, we would turn from with horror, as from the gladiatorial show of the Roman arena, or the bull-fight of the Spanish theatre.

Our rejoicing is not simply the gratification of national pride in the victory of our arms. There might be victories that would bring us shame. The wanton invasion of a weak neighbor, the seizure of his ports and towns, the desolation of his territory, and the massacre of its inhabitants, or such wars of aggression and conquest as Britain has sometimes waged in India and China, might call for humiliation in proportion to their success. The unprovoked destruction of the port of Kagosima by a British man-of-war, elicited strong condemnation from the pulpit, the press and the Parliament of England. There was no glory in that victory.

Christianity has taught us that to warrant national rejoicing in time of war, not only must the national arms be successful, but the cause must be just. As a Christian people, we cannot delight in war for its own sake; we cannot exult in victory simply as the evidence of superior strength, or the occasion of military glory. Yet, though we are a Christian people, and even *because* we are such, we may rejoice in military successes that vindicate a righteous cause.

THE BIBLE DOCTRINE CONCERNING WAR.

When a nation is challenged by the assaults of evil men to draw the sword in defence of justice, it may rightfully appeal to God to grant it victory upon the field, and may appropriately refer its victories to His favoring Providence.

(1.) The Scriptures teach us that the arbitrament of war is a method of referring to Almighty God the righteousness of a cause against the machinations of bloody and deceitful men. When David, the anointed of God, was set upon by conspirators, he prayed: "Arise, O Lord, in thine anger; lift up thyself because of the rage of mine enemies; and awake for me, Thou who hast ordained judgment." When David took up the challenge of Goliah, whose army threatened to annihilate Israel, he said to the Philistines: "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied; for the battle is the Lord's, and He will give you into our hands."—(1 Sam., xvii., 45, 47.)

The children of Israel were instructed by the Lord to make their warfare a service of religion, and to go to war only upon rightful occasion. The priests were to sound the alarm with the sacred trumpets of silver. "If you go to war against the enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets, and ye shall be remembered before the Lord, and ye shall be saved from your enemies."—(Numbers x., 9.)

When Solomon, at the dedication of the temple, invoked the favor of God in all national contingencies, he prayed: "If thy people go out to battle against their enemy, whithersoever thou shalt send them, and shall pray unto the Lord toward the city which thou hast chosen, and toward the house that I have built for thy name, then hear thou in Heaven their prayer and their supplication, and *maintain their cause*," or, as it reads in the margin, maintain their *right*, vindicate the rightness of their cause, by granting them victory.—(1 Kings, viii., 44.)

It was "the sword of *the Lord* and of Gideon" that prevailed over the Midianites when they were gathered against Israel like the grasshoppers for multitude. "The Lord led forth the armies of Israel." So strong is the testimony of the Scriptures on the point that a just war is a necessary and a lawful appeal to God to maintain the cause of right, that a curse is invoked upon those who stand aloof from such a conflict, and "come not to the help of the Lord against the mighty.—(Judges, v., 23.) When Amalek came up to destroy Israel, Moses took a conspicuous place on the top of a hill, and stretched forth over the people the rod of God—the symbol of Jehovah's presence, the invocation of his power. While that rod was uplifted, Israel prevailed; and when the victory was sure, Moses built an altar and called it Jehovah-nissi—"the Lord *my banner*."

(2.) The Scriptures abound in examples of thanksgiving to God for success in war. Deborah sang, "Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel. So let all thine enemies perish, Oh, Lord."—(Judges, v.)—The Psalmist sings: "Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight."—(Psalms, cxliv. 1.)

"O, sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvelous things: His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory." "The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid. Though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident. Now, shall mine hand be lifted up above mine enemies round about me. Therefore will I offer in His tabernacle sacrifices of joy. I will sing, yea, I will sing praises unto the Lord."

A special victory is thus celebrated by name:

"Thou hast broken *Rahab* in pieces as one that is slain; thou hast scattered thine enemies with thine strong arm. In thy name will we rejoice all the day. For the Lord is our defence, and the Holy One of Israel our King."

"The right hand of the Lord is exalted,
The right hand of the Lord doeth valiantly."

A national hymn of the Hebrews commemorated their victories upon all great religious occasions:

"O give thanks unto the Lord,
For his mercy endureth forever,
Who overthrew Pharoah and his host
in the Red Sea;
For his mercy endureth forever.
To him who smote great kings,
For his mercy endureth forever;
And slew famous kings,
For his mercy endureth forever.
Sihon, King of the Amorites,
For his mercy endureth forever;
And Og, King of Bashan,
For his mercy endureth forever."

The eighteenth Psalm is a religious war song.

"The Lord liveth, and blessed be my rock; and let the God of my salvation be exalted. It is God that avengeth me, and subdueth the people under me; therefore, will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, among the heathen, and sing praises unto thy name." (See Psalms xxvii., lxxxix., cxxxvi., xviii.)

(3.) The Scriptures teach us also, that war and its issues are in the hands of God. Sometimes He sends war as a judgment upon a guilty land; sometimes He calls for the sword to scourge the oppressor and the wrong doer. In the famous battle of Barak against Sisera, when the Israelites struggled for their very life as a nation, the "stars in their courses fought against Sisera," and "the Lord discomfited him and all his chariots, and all his host with the edge of the sword before Barak." "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." Moses, David, Hezekiah, and other leaders of Israel were wont to inquire of the Lord, by prayer and through his prophets, whether they should go up against an enemy; since they regarded the issue of war as beyond all human foresight, and lodged in the secret purpose of the Almighty. And because the issue belongs to God, it is a sin not to recognize His hand in our victories, but to ascribe them to our own power, or to the skill and the strength of our leaders." "There is no King saved by the multitude of an host. A mighty man is not delivered by much strength." "Our soul waiteth for the Lord; he is our help and our shield."

THE JUSTNESS OF OUR CAUSE.

We are upon Biblical ground, therefore, when we invoke God in doing battle for a just cause, and we are following Biblical precedent when we ascribe to him the victory. And, surely, we can appeal to God with pure hearts for the justness of our cause as a nation. Whatever our sins as individuals and as a people, sins that deserve that our liberties should be threatened, if not taken away—yet the CAUSE for which we fight is a *just* cause.

(1.) We draw the sword in defence of a Government that was ordained "to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Concerning such a Government, thus defined in its own Constitution, there can be no doubt that it was ordained of God, not only as to the fact of its existence, but as to the spirit and intent of it as a Government. Its spirit is freedom, based upon the recognition of the rights of all its subjects; its object, "to establish justice," and "to promote the welfare of all." No Government, in its theory, could approach more nearly the apostolic ideal of government as "the minister of God for good, and a terror to evil-doers. And in view of the Scriptural requirement of respect to Government *as Government*, as a permanent ordinance of God, it has been fitly said, that "the great duty of submission to civil authority should be made a part of our *elementary morality*."

THE GUILT OF THE REBELLION.

That elementary morality, the first principles of right, the foundations of order, of justice, of society were assailed by a rebellion against such a Government—a rebellion wanton, reckless, long-plotted, seeking pretexts in vain, and at last creating pretexts for its own desperate use; a rebellion that aimed at the overthrow of this Government, and that would set up in its stead the sovereignty of separate States, each claiming the right to make the laboring man a slave, and to practice injustice and cruelty upon the mass of its working population, without interference of law and without protest from the moral sentiment of mankind. Rather would the rebels destroy all liberty than suffer the liberty of denying their right to make men slaves. Rather than that you and I should be free to say, that to seize the wife of another and defile her before his eyes and then lash and torture him for complaining, is a crime against man and God, the wretches who commit such crimes would blot out from the land all freedom of the pulpit and the press, the freedom of speech, and of thought itself. The war which they are waging upon the Government of the United States is an unholy war, a monstrous conspiracy of crime.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Our war in defence of that Government is a just war—a war to maintain a just and good Government—to maintain the existence of a nation which has in its history, its spirit and its institutions, more elements of hope and of blessing for mankind than can be found in any other; a war to preserve a home of liberty for the laboring man, for the exile from other lands, for all coming times. Every victory in such a war tends to make more firm and sure, not this Union and Government alone, but *popular* government and institutional liberty for after ages. We have drawn the sword for the hope of universal humanity, for a stable liberty, in opposition alike to anarchy and to despotism; and may God speed the right!

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

(2.) In the progress of the war, the way has been opened for deliverance of an oppressed race from the house of bondage, and the *necessity* of doing this is laid upon us for our own life. I care not to argue again the question of Slavery upon moral and Biblical grounds. It is a waste of time to seek to convince men who refuse to be convinced. And those who will not acknowledge the iniquity of Slavery, after the revelations which the war has made of its effects upon Southern society, of its vices and its cruelties, of its hostility to education, to free Government, to an independent press, and to an honest and humane Gospel, of its utter incompatibility with the progress of the laboring classes in the comforts and the arts of life, in knowledge and in social elevation, and with the family relation as ordained by God at the beginning—those who will not acknowledge that Slavery violates the simplest elements of justice, and all those rights of man which this nation has declared to be his inalienable endowment from the Creator, are beyond the reach of ethical and Biblical argument touching any moral or social wrong.

But aside from moral considerations, there is a military and political necessity for the destruction of Slavery. We undermine the rebellion by sapping Slavery. And our future peace as a nation demands the removal of that system of injustice and outrage which was the spring and motive of the rebellion, and which, in vindication of the divine justice, has drawn upon us the awful scourge of war. The path of victory opens the way for the emancipation of an unhappy race, and for the deliverance of the nation from a stupendous crime. We rejoice and give thanks for victories that mark the sublime march of freedom and of justice in the land.

LONGINGS FOR PEACE.

3. And, thirdly, we rejoice and praise God for victory as the way to peace, through the establishment of just government, and the destruction of the cause and *animus* of the rebellion. Years of familiarity with war have not inured us to its horrors, nor made us oblivious of the blessings of peace. Even a just and necessary war, a war that tends to the enlargement of freedom and the advancement of civilization through the overthrow of oppression and wrong, a war that the Providence of God lays upon us in the interest of humanity and that the word of God sanctions as right, a war that animates patriotism, develops the national life, that unifies and invigorates the Government, that purifies public sentiment and evokes the moral sense of the nation—even such a war carries with it so much of calamity that we shrink from the cost and the pain when within reach of the prize. The nation yearns for peace. Wounded hearts and sorrowing households, ready to bleed and mourn afresh for the bereavements of others, sigh and pray for the return of peace. Parents, wives, children, who through anxious months and years have watched the lists of the sick, the wounded, the dead, and who still thank God that *their* soldier lives, pray and long the more for the peace that shall bring him home again. And the soldier in the trenches, in the hospital, in the prison, turns homeward many a wistful look, with the prayer of peace upon his lips. Peace, *peace*, PEACE, is the supplication of this whole people to Almighty God, even amid the rejoicings of victory. It is the daily prayer of him who from the Executive mansion at Washington calls for yet another and another hundred thousand men, no less than of the poor widow who hopes, even against hope, that her one soldier-boy yet lives.

How *base* it is then to pervert this holy aspiration for peace, into a partisan cry, that means not peace but *place*; not peace for the nation but place for a candidate! How *cruel* to deceive the ignorant and unreflecting, with promises of peace that could be kept only by parting with the honor, the sovereignty, the life of the nation, and after that could not be kept at all! How *mean*, how dastardly, how utterly faithless toward those who for years have stood the brunt of war, and are now in the final grapple with the foe, to unfurl the white flag in order to march over their trenches—trampling under foot the sufferings and the victories of our defenders—to march over these into the camp of the enemy, there to strike hands with the authors of all this destruction and misery, and to beg of them a dispensation of pardon and peace! There is an ignominy worse than war; there is a shame harder to be endured than suffering; there is a pusillanimity and a faltering in presence of treason that only mock the sacred name of peace.

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE.

Peace? We long for peace; but let us be admonished by that saying of BURKE, that "the deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise." Let us not take counsel of our fears; let us not take counsel of our losses; let us not take counsel of our pockets; let us not take counsel of our enemies, nor of those who, since the war began, have been covertly upon their side, but too cowardly to take the risk of avowing it. No; if we would have peace let us take counsel of judgment, of experience, of principle, of the Word of God; and "the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever." Unrighteousness hath disturbed our peace. Injustice and wrong, the robbery of the poor, the oppression of the needy—legalized by States, and connived at for years by the dominant party in politics—had filled the cup of our iniquity, so that the Almighty Judge of nations must come forth in justice and in judgment. And we can never settle the controversy that God hath with this nation, until we are willing to settle it upon the basis of justice to our fellow-men. We may try peace-mongering and compromising, and submitting ourselves again to the insolent domination of the slave-power;—and if we attempt to barter away the liberties of others as the price of peace, we shall have to pay for it over and over again in our own debasement and deprivation of liberty—but there can be no peace and union, thus cemented, that will last. "For thus saith the Lord: Judgment will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding-place. And your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand."

This war was conceived in the most foul injustice. It was a violation of solemn faith; it was perjury, and fraud, and robbery; it was a conspiracy against liberty, against civilization, against mankind; and we can never settle the controversy between the nation and the rebels save by the destruction of the conspiracy, and by a defeat of the criminals, so signal and complete that their crime shall never again be attempted. The question between the nation and the insurgents will never be settled until it is settled *right*; for the issue is fundamental in politics and in ethics, and a fundamental principle must be laid down squarely by line and plummet, or woe be to that which is built upon it.

THE REAL QUESTION.

Viewed on its political side, the question is not merely one of the national domain, nor of the national Union and Constitution as a device in government. These are but superficial indications of the real question. *That* lies whole ages deeper. It is the question whether a free and a Christian people shall govern themselves peaceably by their own laws, or be bullied out of their laws and their liberties by the bayonet. We are a *nation*. Shall we become a mob? We have a form of Government defined by law. Shall we surrender it to faction and to anarchy? We have a legal, peaceable, constitutional way of electing rulers, in which every citizen has his voice. Shall we yield the sanctity of the ballot-box to a band of conspirators in arms, who seek by violence that which they had failed to get by votes? The great issue, I repeat, is whether in this Nineteenth century, after all the struggles of the past, a free people can govern themselves peaceably by their own just and equal laws, or whether we must go back to the bloody factions and military feuds of the last days of the Roman Republic. And that issue can be met only by blotting out the conspiracy—its whole political and military organization—from the face of the country and from the page of history. Either that must go down, or you and I and all of us go down—"and bloody treason triumph over us." It is a question of foundations, and must be settled right.

Upon its moral side, it is a question of fundamental ethics affecting the rights of man, made in God's image. It was for Slavery that they conspired; for Slavery they rebelled; for Slavery they organized their Government, and in every declaration they make the rights of Slavery the condition of reunion and peace. But conscience and humanity, Christianity and civilization, God and eternal justice are at war with Slavery, and the controversy now opened, before God and the world, can never be settled till it is settled right. Victory compelling "the abandonment of Slavery" can alone give peace.

THE DELUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.

I know that men deceive themselves with words; and, what is worse, some try to deceive others with words. But we must watch against that treachery, by instructing the ignorant and supporting the weak. In the midst of our thanksgiving for victory, the cry is raised for "an immediate cessation of hostilities," with the confession that a war which has saved to the nation the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and has recovered one-half of Virginia, the whole of Tennessee—a territory equal to the empire of France—a war which has opened the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Gulf, which has secured the keys of Louisiana and of Georgia, has sealed up Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and commands the coast from Fortress Monroe to Galveston, a war which has never turned backward from a territory that it had fairly conquered to hold, and that has now shut up the enemy in his own capital, and is worming its way into his vitals—we are called upon, I say, to proclaim an armistice, with the confession that such a war has been a failure, and are told that this will bring us peace! Peace? *Peace?* With rebels still in arms, asserting independence and breathing defiance! Peace? *Peace?* With rebel ports opened for the exchange of cotton and tobacco for ships and munitions of war, and the rebel Government reinforced to ride over our Constitution and our commerce with an Anglo-French alliance at its back! Peace, by strengthening an almost exhausted foe, and by conceding to him that national *status* as a treaty-making power, which he has begged in vain of every Court in Europe! Nay, nay, my friends; *that* way is war; fierce, long, dreary, doubtful, terrible war; in which submission or extermination were the issue. Would you vote, to-morrow, to recall the Union fleets and armies, to abandon your hard-won territory, to open the rebel ports to European supplies and the rebel capital to European recognition, and then fold your arms and trust for peace to the magnanimity of men who stole your arsenals, robbed your treasury, spat upon the Constitution they had sworn to uphold, and levied war against their slumbering, confiding, forbearing fellow-citizens? Peace! That way lies WAR, bloody, protracted, doubtful, dreadful—or submission to the terrorism that rules the unhappy South.

And if you could vote *yourself* under that, what right have you to remand to it the loyal men of Tennessee, of Missouri, of Louisiana, of Georgia, who have suffered the loss of all things for their country? What right have you to remand to this fate the thousands of freedmen who have fought your battles?—to remand them to the tender mercies of Fort Pillow and the fate of Union prisoners in Georgia pens?

NO PEACE FROM RECOGNITION.

Shall we seek peace by a recognition of the rebels as an independent power? And shall we gain peace, think you, by creating upon our borders a hostile and defiant nation—a restless and reckless rival? Could there be a lasting peace between a Republic of freemen and an aristocracy of slaveholders who had robbed us of half our territory, and then bullied us into acquiescence? Would it tend to peace to set up two such antagonistic nations upon a once common soil, with a long chain of forts between them, and a standing army on either side?

Besides, if we yield to one rebellion against the people's choice at the polls, how long before we shall have another? How long before the secret traitors at the West would plot another insurrection, with the Southern Confederacy as an ally? Recognition means sectional war for generations.

By recognizing the South we should sink to a third-rate Power. We should stand before the nations degraded as a people who had relinquished one-half our territory to one-third of our population, because we could not defend our own flag from treason. And what respect could remain for a flag that we would so ignominiously abandon?

But let us conquer this rebellion, and we rise to a position of power that will make us masters of peace at home and abroad. Then will the nation hold the place given to its continent in MERCATOR's projection of the globe—the central figure of the civilized world; the seas kissing its feet upon either side; the isles and continents bowing their obeisance from afar. That is the recognition that we shall win for the Union itself by a decisive victory.

COMPROMISE NOT PEACE.

But may not peace come through compromise? Compromise with what? With an armed insurrection against law, and freedom, and popular liberty? Such compromise, by its fatal precedent, would transform our elections into bloody feuds. Compromise with Slavery? And is any weak enough to dream that conscience, and speech, and humanity and religion can be silenced with respect to that stupendous wrong? Or that the abettors of Slavery would receive in silence the rebukes of humanity and religion? Compromise is but chronic war. Justice, and this alone, will give us peace.

THE SOLEMN ORDEAL.

The Providence of God is once more bringing this nation to the test of its virtue. Three years ago God brought us to the test of physical courage, sacrifice, endurance—demanding whether for the sake of the free and beneficent Government he had given us, for the sake of the fathers who had toiled and fought for that, for the sake of the nations who were slowly, bravely, struggling toward its light, for the sake of the ages whose character we are shaping and whose institutions we have in charge, we would stand up and quit ourselves like men, and save freedom for this continent and for mankind. And blessed be God we were equal to that test. Blessed be God for the heroism of our young men, the valor of our yeomanry, the lavish offerings of our merchants, the passionate patriotism of woman. Blessed be God for all the dead who gave themselves for the redemption of the nation; for the sons whose blood has gone to feed afresh the springs of liberty opened by our revolutionary sires.

For all thy saints, O God,
Accept our thankful cry;
Who counted this their great reward,
That they for *us* might die.

And now once more God is calling us to a higher, sterner test; the test of moral courage, the test of intelligent and responsible patriotism, the test of religious principle. I tremble at such a strain upon poor human nature. This crisis, more than any known to history, will test the progress and the stamina of the race—the reality and the worth of a Christian civilization. We are presently to decide whether all this cost, and toil, and suffering shall have been in vain, or whether we shall gather its ripening fruit by enduring to the end. We are presently to decide whether we shall be a nation of freemen or a land of jealous, frenzied, fighting hordes. We must determine whether principle and patriotism or *prices current* shall decide our destiny. Whether we will sell our birthright for a mess of pottage and the cry of cheap bread, or defend it against the robber bands that would wrest it from us and our children. Every man of you will carry the honor, the safety, the unity, the peace, the liberty of this nation—or its infamy and disruption, the destruction of Union and of freedom, wrapped in the little paper that he will drop into the ballot-box within fifty days. God is putting you to the test; the world awaits the issue.

An Italian patriot, who in former days has suffered all things for his country, writes me by a late mail: "I follow with the deepest interest all the events of the great struggle, and my admiration increases in proportion to the magnitude of character which the people are progressively developing. You are fighting the battles of freedom for old Europe. We are threatened with a reaction of the worst character, which does not dare to show itself, but keeps in readiness for the day when they hope to see the death of liberty among you. But I feel the greatest confidence in the final triumph of liberty and justice." And shall we, my countrymen, destroy the hope of liberty in the Old World, by *voting liberty out of the New!*

THE WORDS OF ROBERT HALL.

Seeking almost in vain words worthy of so great a crisis, I recall the magnificent appeal of ROBERT HALL to the soldiery of England, when marshaled to meet the threatened invasion of the First NAPOLEON: "Go forth with alacrity to the battle of the civilized world, where God himself musters the hosts to war." The faithful of every name will employ that prayer which has power with God; the feeble hands which are unequal to any other weapon, will grasp the sword of the Spirit. While you have everything to fear from the success of the enemy, you have every means of preventing that success, so that it is next to impossible for victory not to crown your exertions. The extent of your resources, under God, is equal to the justice of your cause.

As far as the interests of freedom are concerned, the most important by far, of sublunary interests, you, my countrymen, stand in the capacity of the Federal representatives of the human race, for with you it is to determine (under God) in what condition the latest posterity shall be born; their fortunes are intrusted to your care, and on your conduct at this moment depends the color and complexion of their destiny. If liberty, after being extinguished on the continent of Europe, is suffered to expire here, whence is it ever to emerge in the midst of that thick night that will invest it? It remains with you, then, to decide whether that freedom, at whose voice the kingdoms of Europe awoke from the sleep of ages, to run a career of virtuous emulation in everything great and good; the freedom which dispelled the mists of superstition, and invited nations to behold their God; whose magic touch kindled the rays of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry, and the flame of eloquence; the freedom which poured into our lap opulence and arts, and embellished life with innumerable institutions and improvements, till it became a theatre of wonders; it is for you to decide whether this freedom shall yet survive, or be covered with a funeral poll, and wrapt in eternal gloom."

Then, rising to a yet loftier eloquence, he adds: "I cannot but imagine the virtuous heroes, legislators and patriots of every age and country are bending from their elevated seats to witness this contest, as if they were incapable, till it be brought to a favorable issue, of enjoying their eternal repose. Enjoy that repose, illustrious immortals! Your mantle fell when you ascended; and thousands, inflamed with your spirit, and impatient to tread in your steps, are ready to swear by Him that sitteth upon the throne and liveth for ever and ever, they will protect freedom in her last asylum, and never desert that cause which you sustained by your labors and cemented with your blood.

And Thou, sole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the shields of the earth belong, gird on Thy sword, Thou Most Mighty; go forth with our hosts in the day of battle! Impart, in addition to their hereditary valor, that confidence of success which springs from Thy presence! Pour into their hearts the spirit of departed heroes! Inspire them with Thine own; and, while led by Thine hand, and fighting under Thy banners, open Thou their eyes to behold in every valley and in every plain what the prophet beheld by the same illumination—chariots of fire and horses of fire!"

Already do those chariots and horses appear for our defence. Oh, let us prove ourselves worthy of the hour! Worthy of our ancestors; worthy of the Government they provided for us; worthy the name of Christians; worthy a place in history; worthy a future of unending fame! The path of victory is the path of peace, "and righteousness shall give us assurance for ever." Stand by the Government to the end: give it confidence; give it votes; give it prayer; give it money; give it men, and soon this tottering rebellion shall go down like the *Alabama* under the guns of the *Kearsarge*, and there shall not be seen of it a wreck, a plank, a floating spar, nor remain a ripple on the surface to mark the spot where it was engulphed forever.

The Crops Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The following is from the Department of Agriculture, showing the condition of the principal Fall crops on the 1st of September:

"The last regular bi-monthly condition of the crops having been made on the 1st day of August, when the rains had just commenced to fall, it was desirable to ascertain their extent and effect on the Fall crops at the earliest moment. Hence a circular for August was sent to the correspondents, returnable on the 1st of September. These have been received. The questions asked have no reference to the amount of these crops, because their growth was not at all completed on the return day. Correspondents state that the Fall crops will not be out of danger from frost before the 20th to the 30th of September. Hence there can be no certain report made of the amount of these crops until the returns, to be sent in on the 1st day of October, have been received. The returns now to be reported refer to the condition of the Fall crops, and the injuries they have received up to the 1st of September. These are as follows:

Corn—Below the common average condition, such as seen in the crop of 1862, are: Michigan, 3½-tenths, or 35 per cent.; Maryland, 3-tenths; Kansas, 2¾-tenths; Missouri, 2½-tenths; New-Hampshire, New-York, New-Jersey and Nebraska, 2-tenths each; Maine, Indiana and Ohio, 1½-tenths each; Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kentucky, 1-tenth each; Pennsylvania and Illinois, ⅘-tenth each; West Virginia, ½-tenth, while Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Iowa are a full average.

The returns show that the *injuries* are greater than the *condition* is below an average.

Tobacco—Below the average condition are: Missouri, 3½-tenths, or 35 per cent.; Nebraska Territory, 3 tenths; Michigan, 2½-tenths; Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, 2-tenths each; New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas and West Virginia, 1-tenth each; Illinois, ½-tenth, while Massachusetts, Connecticut, Iowa and Minnesota are a full average.

The injuries to this crop are greater than the condition is below the average.

Sorghum—Below the average condition are: Michigan, 2½-tenths, or 25 per cent.; Wisconsin, 3-tenths; New-York and Kansas, 2-tenths; Indiana 1 4-5-tenths; Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska Territory, 1-tenth each; Illinois, ⅘-tenth; New-Jersey, ½-tenth, while Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky and West Virginia are a full average.

The injuries to this crop also are greater than its condition is below the average.

Cotton—Below an average condition are: Kentucky 3-tenths; Maryland and Delaware 2-tenths each; Illinois and Missouri 1-tenth each, and Kansas and West Virginia are a full average.

Potatoes—This crop has suffered more than any other, for in addition to the injury from drouth, the potato-bug has committed great depredations in the Western States.

Below the average condition are: Missouri 5½ tenths, or 55 per cent.; Michigan and Nebraska Territory 5-tenths each; Maryland and Kansas 4-tenths each; Indiana 3⅔-tenths; New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Kentucky and Iowa 3-tenths each; Maine, Delaware and Illinois 2½ tenths each; Ohio and Wisconsin 2⅔-tenths each; Pennsylvania 2-tenths; Connecticut 1½-tenths; Massachusetts 1½-tenths; Vermont 1½-tenths, and Minnesota and West Virginia 1-tenth each.

This crop has sustained injuries greater than the condition is below an average.

It is very obvious from the extent of the injuries received that these Fall crops cannot yield an average crop, no matter how favorable the growing season may continue to be. The letters of the correspondents of the department show that too many fields were too little benefited to give such yield. Still the general favorable growing condition induced by these rains will in all probability overcome a considerable portion of the injuries now reported, just as the wet weather in March and April overcame so much of the great injury which the wheat crop sustained from freezing, by causing more tillers and a and a heavier grain, thus making more bushels, and of much greater weight. Much will depend on the fact of the crops escaping a killing frost during this month.

The next returns will be full and completed, and on them will be based the annual estimates by the department of the amount of the crops in bushels. These estimates will be given in the next bi-monthly reports, which may be looked for about the last of October.

Anglo-Rebel Misrepresentations.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, makes this budget of exaggerations:

Gen. BURBRIDGE, though he revels in the wantonness of arbitrary power, acts, it appears, under the orders of Gen. SHERMAN, and does, perhaps, no more than his instructions warrant. He has declared his intention to make "a wholesome example" of all "secessionists" and "secession sympathizers," and to "tolerate none but loyal men and women on the soil of Kentucky." He is particularly scrupulous in enforcing the law of retaliation, and will not only have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but two eyes for one eye, and three lives, if he be in the humor to exact them, as a penalty for one. Among the specimens of his "vigor," the following may be cited: At Georgetown, in Kentucky, a man who was known by his fellow-citizens to have been in the Confederate army and to have deserted, was recognized in the streets in the Federal uniform. A crowd gathered around him. He was accused of treachery, laden with opprobrious epithets, and violently assaulted. He drew a revolver or some other weapon to defend himself, and in the confusion that ensued was shot dead. The circumstance being reported by telegraph to Gen. BURBRIDGE, he sent the Provost-Marshal to the prison, where some hundreds of Confederate soldiers were confined, with orders to take out the first two "that came to hand" and have them shot. Two unfortunates were accordingly selected, and two coffins were hastily prepared to receive their bodies. They were then driven through the principal streets of the little town, seated each man upon his coffin, to the place of execution. As soon as they arrived a spade was put into the hand of each, and he was told to dig his grave. This done, they were bandaged, and shot with as little remorse as if they had been wild beasts. When the facts came to be talked over by the people of the town, a large body of men hastily armed themselves, proceeded to the house of BURBRIDGE, near the town where he had left his wife and family, and seized two of his young children, under ten years of age, with the intention of putting them to death in retaliation. This, however, was too horrible to be permitted, and the leading men of the place, hastily organizing, flew to the rescue, and were fortunate enough to recover the children from the hands of the mob and deposit them in safety in a distant city.

Another case as savagely vindictive as the preceding, and as horribly illustrative of the agonies of civil war, was that of a gentleman named SPARKS—a member of the Kentuckian Legislature, and a well-known opponent of Slavery. When the Confederate troops entered the town of Eminence, in which he resided, he fired a pistol at them from a window and killed one of the soldiers. The exasperated comrades of the man thus slain broke into the house, and SPARKS, going out by a back door, attempted to make his escape. He was hotly pursued and brought down by a long shot, mortally wounded. Gen. BURBRIDGE, when made acquainted with the fate of his friend, ordered three Confederate prisoners to be sacrificed to his manes, and they were accordingly shot, after having been drawn through the town seated upon their coffins, and made to dig their own graves, after the fashion most approved by this great adept in the art and mystery of refined as well as brutal torture.

The General, however, does not always wait to be assured of the death of the person on whose enemy he desires to be revenged. Hearing that a man named PORTER had been shot by guerrillas in the neighborhood of Russelville, in Kentucky, he ordered a Confederate Lieutenant to be taken out of the nearest military prison, brought to Russelville, and there had him publicly shot in the open market-place. PORTER appeared the same afternoon alive and hearty, having only suffered a flesh wound, and BURBRIDGE expressed his joy that there was a loyal man alive whom he had imagined to be dead, and "one more Confederate in hell."

It is not by such modes as these that fraternal union can be reëstablished in Kentucky or any other States, though, to judge from the general action of the Federal Government, Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers, civil as well as military, appear to be of a contrary opinion.

China.

From the Overland China Mail, July 12.

From Pekin the news is satisfactory. Sir F. BRUCE, who is now in Hong Kong, en route for England by the mail leaving to-day, has so far completed his duty in the capital as to have left a friendly impression on the minds of the present Chinese Government with regard to England and foreign nations generally; not that the cordial coöperation of all the Western Ministers with Sir F. BRUCE is due to the acknowledged abilities of the latter, but that he has so far obeyed the dictates of truth and reason as to have commended his views to the minds of the other Ministers resident in Pekin.

The remaining news from Pekin is to the effect that the Portuguese Plenipotentiary has failed in getting the treaty between Portugal and China ratified. One clause in the treaty amounted to the cession of Macao to Portugal, and was therefore quite opposed to the joint understanding of the resident foreign Ministers with regard to the acquisition of territory in China by the Western Powers.

With regard to the rebellion, the latest accounts say that the Futai will shortly proceed to Nankin to push the siege or to keep the Imperialists alive and doing something. The rebels have now only Woochow and Nankin, and the former city is not expected to hold out long. The garrison at Shanghai is very healthy compared with the two previous seasons. The weather is not unpleasantly warm, though last year the thermometer stood at nearly 100 degrees. It is rumored that Gen. BROWN leaves for Japan after the arrival of the next English mail.

The last captures from the rebels have been Chang-shing, in Chekiang, and Kwang-shee, in Nganwhei, the former taken by the Futai Le, and the latter evacuated. Col. GORDON has been to Nankin, where he was welcomed by TSENG KWOFAN, and has given his best advice as to the conduct of the siege.

From Ningpo the chief news refers to the launch of two gunboats built under French supervision, being the first installment of a small fleet destined to supply the place of that taken away by Capt. OSBORN. Reports say that the conduct of the French soldiery at Ningpo is most unsatisfactory.

From Japan the news is rather scanty. It is believed, however, that the strong force now at the English Admiral's disposal will shortly be turned to account. The territories of the Prince of CHIOSHIU (Nagato) are spoken of as their destination, and a rumor is current that the Prince has retired inland.

The New Rebel Pirate—The Chase of the Steamer Franconia.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who was on board the steamer *Franconia*, on her last trip from Boston to Halifax, gives the following particulars of her adventure with a vessel supposed to be a new rebel privateer:

"I have to communicate the important news of a new rebel privateer off this coast. She is undoubtedly one of the new ones, and not yet known by any acts, just out from Wilmington.

The tide of the Bay of Fundy had set in so strong as to cause us to make Seal Island nearer than usual, and to this fact we probably owe our escape. From Sea Island we lay a near course to Cape Sable, running inside Brazil rock. When about off the latter place we discovered what we supposed was a bark bearing down for us, but it soon proved a steamer, though not under steam, trying to head us off, but from the fact before named, as we had the inside track, we were not long in getting inside of the three leagues necessary for protection. During the chase she showed first the English ensign, next two others in quick succession, which we could not make out. She chased us well into the land, and when it was obvious she had missed her prey she wheeled about directly in the path she came. She was bark-rigged, painted lead color, one smoke-stack, and a medium size vessel.

Since arriving here I have further proof of her being a privateer, as the Bermuda steamer arrived yesterday before us, and it was not her, and there is no English man-of-war at present known to be in that vicinity. Southern sympathizers claim that four of them will soon be afloat upon their work of destruction. She had evidently counted on getting between us and the shore, and thus having an off-shore chase to her advantage, but the positions were fortunately reversed, and we escaped. I think, in common with others, that she will coal from some American vessel coal laden, bound from Cape Breton to Boston or New-York, which she may capture, and then be ready for extensive mischief. This is evidently her first appearance, though she may have made captures, the knowledge of which you may have received ere this.

The wind was blowing northeast at the time, and her manœuvres were such as no merchant vessel, upon any regular course, would have pursued."

Treason of Horatio Seymour.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I am informed that Horatio Seymour, while in this city in the spring of 1861, after the Montgomery traitors had proclaimed their slave constitution, stated "That he (Seymour) thought that the Montgomery constitution was a great deal better than ours, and that we had better overturn the rotten concern at Washington, send our representatives to Montgomery, and induce the Jeff. Davis government to come to Washington and take charge of the country."

A man of such thoughts must be at heart as thorough a traitor as Davis or Floyd? and if such are the views of Seymour, I don't wonder that Fernando Wood threatens to destroy the republic and erect a military despotism in case the democrats send him to Washington.

If Mr. Seymour did not use the above treasonable language, or words to that effect, he had better set himself right at once. If he did so speak, he deserves to be sent to Montgomery or Richmond, where he can join his southern friends.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, 10 Wall street.

NEW YORK, October 25.

John Morgan's Death.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S ACCOUNT.

From the Knoxville Whig of Sept. 7th.

John Morgan is no more! And when he died a thief and coward expired! He was killed in Mrs. WILLIAMS back yard, or cabbage patch, skulking from danger. He was shot through the heart by ANDREW CAMPBELL, of Company G, 13th Tennessee Cavalry, while trying to escape. There should be a salute fired in front of every horse-stable in the land in honor of his death! And all the fine horses and mules should be notified that they may now repose in quiet at night, and graze in peace in the daytime.

Morgan leaves a large amount of gold and greenbacks, cotton and real estate, the proceeds of his thieving exploits, resulting from untold murders and robberies, through a space of three years. Who his legal heirs is will be difficult to settle.

His first wife was the sister of Colonel Bruce of Kentucky. She died in Lexington from the neglect and bad treatment of her debased, gambling and thieving husband. His second wife was the negro wench he had with him during his residence in this city. She is in Kentucky.

His third wife is the daughter of Chas. Ready of Murfreesboro, and she is at Abingdon, in Virginia. Our opinion is, that the negro wench has the oldest claim upon the estate, but we leave this grave question of law to be settled in the *Confederate Courts*, or by special act of their Congress.

Gen. Gillam is in our town, and brought with him eighty-six of Morgan's men, on Monday evening, who were turned over to the jail we were once an inmate of. Some of them were bare-footed and bare-headed and bare-backed. All looked dirty and mean, as though they were fit subjects to be commanded by a common horse thief.

Capt. Withers, of Covington, A. A. G.; Capt. Clay of Lexington, son of Thos. H. Clay, and three others of Morgan's staff are among the prisoners. Young Clay is pretending to be sick, so as to cheat our authorities in the paroling of him to the privilege of the town.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.......... $20
For one year.......... $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.......... $35
For one year.......... $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS, AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.
700 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York.
Office No. 428 Broadway, New York,
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS,
FURNISHED
17
BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY..........NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY..........NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY..........NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

30,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Cash bounty paid.......... $170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.......... 100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty.......... $170
And the hand money.......... 100
Total.......... $270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM NOVEMBER 1st TO MAY— Furnished house, fourteen rooms, high ceilings, good well and cistern; grounds high and ample; coach-house, barn and outbuildings; fifteen minutes' walk from Tremont Harlem Railroad; reasonable terms to a good tenant. Address Box No. 1,671, N. Y. Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family only for one year, from October 1, in Twenty-second-st., near 4th-av., 14 rooms; rent, $2,400. Apply at 109 East Twenty-seventh-st., from 12 to 2 P. M., for permit to see the house.

A FEW WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family, house brown-stone, containing modern improvements. Best reference given and required.
Apply No. 236 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th Aves.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER IF REQUIRED, a store and basement on Canal-st., near Broadway; also, a light room. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, thoroughly furnished, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT JUNCTION of Broadway and 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores, 12, 25, or 50 feet wide, running through from 6th-av, to Broadway, with or without basements.
Also, on the second story, three large halls, together or separately, 50 feet wide, from 75 to 110 feet in depth, and 22 feet in height, unobstructed by columns. Also, light and dry basements, with large vaults. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board. References required. Inquire at No. 19 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A private family only, near Union Square. House four stories, full size, in good order and well painted. Rent from now to 1st of May, $2,700. Address Box 265 Post-Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

LAW BUSINESS.—I TAKE GOOD CASES IN all courts, and have no fee until I gain the case. Divorces obtained in all cases allowed by law in any State. Advice free.
M. HOWES,
Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW AND ELEGANT DRESS GOODS,
EMBRACING
MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAID POPLINS,
PLAIN POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
BROCADE SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
AND OTHER
NEW AND DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS
NOT TO BE FOUND
IN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
THE MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY
IN FULL AND HALF MOURNING.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin Streets,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19,
AT RETAIL,
The LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK of
MEDIUM and RICH DRESS GOODS
ever offered by them.
Also
PLAIN COL'D SILKS, in ALL THE NEW SHADES.
CORDED, " do. do.
CHECK, " do. do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, do.
WHITE and COLORED SATINS,
BLACK SILKS in EVERY STYLE and MAKE,
Also
MOURNING GOODS, in GREAT VARIETY,
Also
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Also
SHAWLS of EVERY DESCRIPTION from
low to very high cost.
Just received, SOME NOVELTIES per steamer.
Also
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in large assortment.
Also
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
Also
Now open, a LARGE STOCK of CLOAKS,
of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
We request the attention of purchasers to the above Goods, as they will be offered at the lowest market prices

AT MOWBRAY'S
ONE PRICE CLOAK WAREHOUSE,
FALL and WINTER GARMENTS
just received from Paris,
Ranging in price from $65 to $300.
Our own manufacture
from $10 to $150.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS in every size,
Ranging in price from $3 to $20.
BLACK and COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $6 00.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS
at much less than present prices.
Purchased many months before the advance.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE,
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
from $75 each upward,
the choicest and largest assortment yet offered.
ALSO,
PARIS, VIENNA AND PALE END SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY
will be opened MONDAY, Sept. 19.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REMOVAL.
J. BLUXOME
has removed to
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STREETS.
NEW FALL STOCK
of
RIBBONS,
SATINS,
VELVETS
FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST STYLES
and
NOVELTIES.
The attention of the Ladies is invited to our *new Stock and new Store,*
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Two doors below the St. James Hotel.

DECIDED BARGAINS,
at retail,
100 PIECES HANDSOME PLAID SILKS.
at $100, and $125 per yard.
About one-half the present cost.
100 PIECES NEW PLAID POIL DE CHEVRE,
50 cts. per yard.
Greatly below value.
THE POPULAR DRESS GOODS
at equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 Bowery, invite the attention of Housekeepers to their present cheap stock of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING
AND SHEETING-MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
TOILET-QUILTS,
LACE AND
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS, all wool, heavy, only $1 per yard. BALMORAL SKIRTS, full sizes, at $3 50 to $4—worth $6 each.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL FASHIONS,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND BELGIAN CLOTH CLOAKS,
LATEST STYLES AND COLORS.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN COLORS AND BLACK,
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES AND BASQUES,
VERY RICHLY ORNAMENTED.
ALSO,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS, LINED HOOD,
at $7 50, $8, $8 75, $10, and $12 each.
ENGLISH WILTON SACQUES,
at $6 50, $8, $9 50, to $15 each.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
together with
AN ENTIRELY NEW SELECTION
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS FABRICS,
selected from the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
BRITISH POPLINS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS—NEW COLORINGS,
PARIS OTTOMANS,
ALAPACAS—ALL COLORS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
We have also received, from auction, at a great sacrifice, a large stock of
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS-GOODS.
NEW DELAINES—rich colors—only 50c. per yard.
PLAID AND STRIPED VALENCIAS—new styles—only 60c. per yard.
Job lot of HAMILTON DELAINES, at 3s., worth 4s.
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, from auction.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
NEW FALL GOODS.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS (LONG AND SQUARE),
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GEORGE KEYES, 343 EIGHT AVENUE, will open on Monday, Sept. 19, several lots of rich plaid and other dress goods, black and plain colored silks. French merinos, alpacas; also new cloaks and shawls, flannels and domestic goods, at manufacturers prices.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEYS
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
PEACE PRICES.
$50,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVET, LACES, SILKS, BONNETS, BLOOMERS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, AND FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE IN ONE LOT,
AND UNTIL SOLD TO A SUCCESSOR
WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL,
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRESENT PRICES.
LOTS OF SILK VELVETS 20c. to 50c. piece.
LOTS OF TRIMMINGS 1c. to 10c. yard.
LOTS OF RIBBONS from 3c. yard up.
LOTS OF GLOVES from 10c pair up
LOTS OF BRAIDS AND GIMPS.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS.
LOTS OF BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
LOTS OF FLOWERS, 3c., spray up.
LOTS OF FANCY MUSLINS AND LACES.
LOTS OF BRAIDS, BUTTONS AND NETS.
LOTS OF KID GLOVES 75c. pair up.
LOTS OF GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE. THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE, ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, TRADE SECOND TO NONE IN THE CITY IN THAT LINE.
Agents need not apply.
UNTIL SOLD, LOTS OF GOODS WILL BE CLOSED OUT TO THE TRADE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 221 and 223 EIGHTH AVENUE,
between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT.
NO. 41 FULTON ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.
White Scarlet and Mixed Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS.
COTTON AND WOOL HALF-HOSE.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
THE NEW HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,
Made to order or ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT NO. 181 EIGHTH AVENUE,
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK and COLORED SILKS,
CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.
RICH SCOTCH TARTANS,
In a great variety of materials.
RICH BARATHEAS,
In Plain Colors, Plaids and Stripes.
RICH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
Newest Designs Expressly for our Trade.
RICH SILKS,
In Plain Colors, Plaids and Stripe.
MERINOS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, BOMBAZINES, QUEENS CLOTHS, WOOL DELAINE, FIGURED DELAINE, &c.,
In all Colors and Great Variety of Designs.
Also a large stock of
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, TOWELING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
The whole of our Stock has been REDUCED fully 25 PER CENT. TO MEET THE WISHES of the PUBLIC for a reduction corresponding to the reduction in the price of Gold.
M. ROBERTS, Jr.
No. 181 8th-av.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO. No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL
IN AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
New and elegant designs.
Also
DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
Orders promptly executed.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.
READY ON MONDAY
1000 Cartoons of rich Plaid, Plain and Broche Bonnet Ribbons, 20 per cent. below last week's prices.
Every shade in uncut Velvets at $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.
Millinery, Silks and Laces cheap. Job lots of Trimmings Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, &c.
Also, 500 Cartoons of Felt, Beaver and Straw Bloomers, comprising Orioles, Imperials, Saratogas, Napoleon Caps, Waterfalls and every other fashionable shape, at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and upward, all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 & 311½ Grand & 66 Allen St.
5th Block East from the Bowery.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST OPENED her first case of Imported Bonnets. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST RECEIVED a case of beautiful Round Hats, for carriage and walking. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st, a few doors from Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED—NOVELTIES IN BRIDAL WREATHS and FLOWERS, at Madame HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MRS. S. P. LOVETT, No. 753 Broadway, will open on Thursday, Sept. 22d, her Fall and Winter styles of Paris Bonnets. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies' walking and riding Hats.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 5 GREAT Jones st., respectfully informs the ladies that on Wednesday, the 21st inst., she will exhibit New Fall and Winter styles of Paris Millinery, at reasonable prices. City Milliners positively not admitted.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 22d Sept., at SIMMONS',
No. 637 Broadway.

MRS. A. A. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 551 BROADWAY, will open 22d inst., with a splendid assortment of Bonnets and Jockey Hats of the Latest Styles. Her customers and ladies are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN thirty-five United States TREASURY 7 3-10 NOTES, all dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years after date. Fifteen of said notes are for $1,000 each, and are numbered respectively: 15,343, 15,344, 15,346, 15,347, 15,348, 26,220, 26,221, 26,222, 26,223, 26,224, 29,596, 29,597, 29,599, 29,600, 29,601, and twenty of said notes are for $500 each, and are numbered respectively: 32,163, 32,164, 32,165, 32,166, 32,167, 32,168, 32,169, 32,170, 32,171, 32,172, 32,173, 32,174, 32,175, 32,176, 32,177, 32,178, 34,540, 34,541, 34,542, 34,543. When said notes were lost or stolen they had annexed to them the coupons due in April, 1864, and all the subsequent ones.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said notes and coupons, or proportionally for the delivery of any of them to the owners, at the office of the subscriber at No. 48 Wall-st., in City of New-York, or for such information as will lead to the recovery thereof.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Attorney,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

FOUND.—ON SATURDAY 17TH INST., ON THE sidewalk opposite Stewart's store, a Gold Watch. It will be restored to the owner by proving property and paying the expense of advertising. Apply to A. Rumrille & Co., Jewellers, No. 264 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.
New-York, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,826, FOR FIFTY shares Erie Railway Common Stock; name Vermilye & Co., not signed. All parties are cautioned against receiving the same.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers of value to no one but the subscriber; the full value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the ... House,
N. ... THOMPSON.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 361 Broome-st., will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1864.
LADIES meet Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 to 10 P. M.
CHILDREN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3½ to 6 P. M.
Ladies' Primary Classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes.
OPENING SOIREE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME Suites of Apartments, and single rooms, unfurnished, to be let, with full board, in a brown stone house, No. 141 Montague Place, opposite the Academy of Music.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, will be furnished with full board at No. 37, 7th-av.,—a few doors from 14th st. House and table first class. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, by a gentleman and wife. Must be in a good locality, and private family preferred. Terms not to exceed $16 or $17 per week; no extras. Address DOVER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE hour from New York. Fine brick edifice, well warmed. Send for a photograph. Seven trains daily from New-York. House three minutes' walk from the depot. A pleasant home and reasonable terms. Refer to our summer boarders. MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large pleasant front room, with bedroom and pantries annexed, with or without board. Inquire at No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, by a gent and wife; must be in a good locality, and private family preferred. Terms not to excel $16 or $17 per week. No extras. Address DOVER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, East of Broadway, not far from Stuyvesant-sq. Permancy and a good home desired. Answer to B., Box No. 2,172, Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, DAUGHTER AND son, wish to obtain a second floor of a good, well-located-house, between 14th and 46th sts. and 4th and 7th avs., with good board. References exchanged. Address with terms, with and without private table, Box No. 1,379 Post-office. Three good rooms would answer.

AT SUMMIT N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York per Morris and Essex R. R. families wishing to spend the autumn or board permanently in the country, can secure very desirable rooms on reasonable terms. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountain air, fine drives, &c., the House is pleasantly situated near churches, schools, post office, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily. Address or apply at the Summit House, Summit, N.J.

BOARDING—A SMALL REFINED FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and lady, and two daughters, (18 and 20), wish board with a private family occupying a larger house than required for their own use, and with whom society is more regareded than high price. Would pay $100 a month, and, if required, could furnish apartments. Address STERLING, Box No. 5193 P. O.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and winter. Large and pleasant rooms, lighted with gas; convenient to depot; ten trains daily; adults preferred. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING and occupying a brown-stone house above 28th-st. (west side), would let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, a large room (furnished), with large closet, water, gas, and fire, bath-room on same floor; dinner 6 o'clock; cars and stages handy; fine neighbourhood; price $25. Address W. WHITING, Box 419, Post Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with first-rate board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 1 Carroll-place, South Brooklyn

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE pleasant and economical arrangement for board through the Winter, can be accommodated in a small family residing within an hour's ride of the City, on North River Railroad. Also, a furnished cottage to rent. Particulars will be given in person by addressing C. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a pleasant room and closet, and partial board, with a genteel private family, or where but few boarders are taken, and where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Address W. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating terms for board, without dinner, except on Sunday, light and fire.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 38th-st. Unexceptionable reference required. Terms moderate.

ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND the front parlor of No. 34 West 25th-st. to rent, furnished. Private table if desired. Also, rooms for gentlemen with breakfast.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. For particulars, address Mrs. J. W., New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with handsomely furnished apartments, in a first-class house, by calling at No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Partial board if desired.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.— Furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS— J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals $225 to $600. Instruments to let or sold on installments.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, &c.—SEVERAL NEW AND VERY fine Pianos and Melodeons for sale cheap. Also a lot of fine old Paintings, several good Watches, Jewelry, &c. Cash paid for Pianos and Merchandise of all kinds.
T. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and has had unparalleled success in its use. No pain guaranteed. Here are headquarters. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets, on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HAY FOR SHIPPING.
The subscribers are now prepared to fill orders for hay baled by the celebrated Beater Press. Size of bales 22x34, and 47 inches long, with an average weight of over 400 pounds. For shipping, this is far the most desirable hay that can be obtained. It can be stowed in a vessel to as good advantage as flour or pork, and its solidity is such as to preclude damage to any extent by water.
CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived with first-class families in the city, where unexceptional references will be given. Can be seen two days at No. 108 West 23d-st, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS Chambermaid and Waitress, by a very genteel and thoroughly efficient girl; has had experience in distinguished Brooklyn families, to whom she refers, and will be found a most valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN a situation as cook—understands cooking in all its branches. Good City reference can be seen at the Protestant office No. 125, 4th Avenue, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do cooking; understands meats, pastry and game. City references. Call at No. 106 Laurens-st, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman of genteel appearance, and thoroughly competent as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Refers for character and efficiency to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 15, Court st., Brooklyn, under the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objection to assist in fine washing and ironing, if required. Good reference given. Inquire No. 120 East 28th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; best City references. Please call at No. 120 East 25th-st.

WANTED.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE FROM New-York, a chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 45 5th-av., on Tuesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as child's nurse. Is fond of children and fully capable of taking care of them—and assist with chamberwork or plain sewing. Good city references can be given. Please call or address for two days, at No. 9 Bible House, Fourth Avenue.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING HOUSES promptly supplied with Female Help of all Nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also farmhands, coachmen, gardeners, servants &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th av. and 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at 161 Fourth-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS, EITHER by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; does work for some of the best families in this City; has good reference. Please call at No. 165 West 41st st.; top floor; front room; two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 232 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., upstairs.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS GENERAL Housework Servant, by a faithful and experienced girl; is a good plain cook and can wash and iron to please the most particular lady. Will be found trusty and economical. Excellent references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of children. Apply or address a note 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, as first class waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; quick at the needle; City or country; wages $9. Call 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, with excellent City reference, as laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in style; wages $9. Call 192 East 21st-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT waiter, a single man, in a private family. Can be highly recommended from a most respectable family in the City. Can be seen for two days at 30 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, WHO IS A FIRST-RATE gardener, a situation; is a practical gardener; knows how to arrange the ground for a garden and greenhouse; would be willing to help with other work in the house; has best of references. Please call at 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address D. W., Box 206, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to the country. The best of City reference from his last employers. Call at 303 3d ave. (harness store) for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; long experience in horses, carriages and harness; five years' City references. Address C. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man who can give the best long City reference. A note addressed or application made to C. B., at 840 No. Broadway, cor. of 13th st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY of the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th streets. Families supplied in City and Country at shortest notice, with reliable Protestant and Catholic servants; also with girls lately landed. All servants and girls lately landed, and in want of immediate employment, should call.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a very respectable American Protestant girl. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses, is well educated, of most obliging disposition, and a most responsible person. Wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer for a most respectable, trustworthy woman; is a neat, economical and first-class servant, and has most unexceptionable city references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Dime Savings Bank.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is sober and willing; has good references. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper or as steamboat clerk. Is thoroughly competent. Address for two days, WILBERFORCE, Clarke's Hotel, 110 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO find a good situation for his coachman; he can recommend him as a good and careful groom and driver, and an industrious and capable man. Address H., Box No. 209, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, or would do the general work of a small place in the country; understands gardening and to keep a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work, and has four years' reference from his last place. Address W. W., Box No. 216, *Times* Office, on Monday.

WANTED—PUPILS TO LEARN TO COLOR Photographs. After receiving instruction they will be assisted in obtaining work at their own homes. Also lessons given in oil landscape painting and drawing. Call at No. 43 Sixth Avenue, between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, as Coachman, and make himself generally useful. City or country. Good references. Call at Raymond's, 61 Bleecker street.

WANTED.—SOMETHING TO DO. I AM 22 years old, have been in the army 3 years. Have good health, good business habits, a fair education, and have energy of character to succeed in what I undertake. I want a permanent situation, where I can make my services valuable to myself and my employer. A moderate salary only would be expected the first year. Address H. M. W., Box No. 3560, New York Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE, no family; Protestants; he as gardener, she as cook or dairywoman. Would take charge of a gentleman's place. Please call or address X., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR THE CITY OR country for a large number of excellent Cooks, to cook, wash and iron. Experienced Chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, and girls for housework, at RAYMOND'S, 61 Bleecker street.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man. Truly understands his business. The best of city and country references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 East 15th-st., private stable.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—THREE COMPETENT compositors can obtain permanent situations by applying to GEORGE JONES at the Business office of this paper. No member of ANY *Printers' Union* need apply.

WANTED.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE FROM New-York, a good cook and bread baker, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 45 5th-av. on Tuesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND BAKER, and who will do the plain washing. Wages ten dollars. 497 Canal, near Hudson.

WANTED.—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN. A steady, sober, industrious single man to take charge of a small place in the country where there is a cold drapery and greenhouse. One who can take care of a span of horses and cow, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Call for three days at WALKER & PERRINE'S, No. 13 Water-street, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—$4,000.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, and
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
GENERAL BUTLER,
GEORGE WILKES (late ROBT. FILLINGHAM,
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.
FIRST DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.
SECOND DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.
ALL FIVE ARE SURE TO START,
and two of the most exciting contests ever witnessed will inevitably ensue. They will start at 2 o'clock each day.
Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.
A GUARANTEED SPECIAL TRAIN
will leave Hunter's Point at 1¼ P. M., reaching the course in ample time for the trot, which will remain at the station to convey the passengers back when the trot is concluded. There will also be a train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.
Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
TROTTING.
FIRST OF THE FALL PURSES.
MONDAY, SEPT. 19.
Purse of $100, with an inside stake of $25 each. Mile heats, best three in five, harness.
D. Pfifer's b. m. EMPRESS.
R. Thomas' b. g. ———.
Owner's b. g. GENERAL.
John Lovett's br. g. STRANGER.
D. Mace's ch. g. HICKORY.
Trains as usual.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 12th, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS and SLIPS, at AUCTION. The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks, Piers and Slips, for the term of Ten Years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at Public Auction at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1. Pier at the foot of Watts-street.
Lot No. 2. Pier No. 46, foot of King-street.
Lot No. 3. Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-street.
Terms or Conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
Dated New-York, September 9, 1864.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September, instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.
DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.
The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.
By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

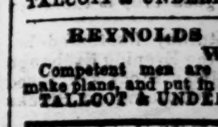
THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, on
WM. JOYCE. Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS
Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable, quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32 American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.
ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 404 Broadway, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—The Fox Chase.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Finesse—Jenny Lind.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Compositors Wanted.—Three competent compositors can obtain permanent situations by applying to GEORGE JONES at the Business office of this paper. No member of any *Printers' Union* need apply.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel cavalry dash upon a cattle corral near Harrison's, Landing on the James River, appears to have been entirely successful. Gen. Gregg's cavalry were immediately sent out in hot pursuit; but, although it was rumored that the entire herd had been recaptured, it was generally believed that the raiders had too long a start to be overtaken, and that the rumor was without foundation.

Advices from North Carolina represent the people of that State as greatly exasperated against the rebel government, and preparing to resist the execution of the rebel conscription.

The pirate *Florida* is said to have arrived at Wilmington.

The most gratifying and encouraging reports come in from all parts of the country in regard to volunteering. Never, in the history of the war, has the determination of the people to put down the rebellion been more manifest than at present.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Secession journals convert the marriage of Miss Belle Boyd into a first-class romance. But Capt. Hardinge, it seems, was always a Secessionist in principle, and it is difficult to see where the romance lies. Mr. Moore, of the Confederate service, has just married at Baden Baden, the second daughter of Mr. Ludlum, of Richmond and New-York. The newspaper correspondents at Baden Baden speak in raptures of the sumptuousness of the marriage ceremonies and of the beauty and elegance of the bride. The papers also speak of the forthcoming marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. Slidell to M. Erlanger, the negotiator of the Confederate loan. After ten months' pleading before the Cardinals at Rome, the demand of M. Erlanger for a legalization of his divorce from M'lle. Laffite has been granted.

A letter from an officer in command of an ironclad on the Mississippi, dated Sept. 7, says: "We have been having very lively times hereabouts lately, from the efforts of Generals Prince, Polignac, Walker, and Dick Taylor to cross the Mississippi to the relief of Hood at Atalanta. However, they have at last abandoned the attempt, and are now, apparently, moving toward Arkansas. I captured a rebel mail *en route* to Atalanta from Polignac's headquarters, the other day, and one of the writers accounted for their failure to cross and assist their friends, by saying profanely: 'We should have come to you, General, long since, but the d—d Yankee gunboats are thicker on the river than fiddlers in hell, and we can't make the trip!' It is pleasant to find one's efforts are appreciated, even by our enemies! The Texans became very mutinous when ordered to prepare for crossing, having a very strong leaning toward the flesh pots of Texas, and a dread of the barren plains of Virginia. Several of them have deserted, and given themselves up to me, while four hundred at one time left Walker's Division and returned to their homes in Texas."

The legality of Governor Gilmore's veto of the "Soldiers' Voting Bill" will soon be decided by the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire. The opinions of the best jurists conversant with the facts of the case, is that the position taken by the Legislature will be sustained. The soldiers of the Granite State who are fighting for the Union, will not be cheated out of their votes, either by the juggling of professed friends or the open hostility of the Copperheads.

A memorandum kept at Fort Laramie, shows that more than six thousand wagons, with over twenty-six thousand animals, passed over that route westward from the middle of March to the ninth of July. The emigrants numbered over nineteen thousand. In addition to these, an immense emigration passed over the stage route through Cheyenne Pass, making a total number of those living on the Plains of over fifty thousand.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says: We learn that Henry S. Hill, Esq., formerly editor of the Chattanooga *Advertiser*, and member of the rebel legislature from this county, and latterly one of the editors of the Atlanta *Commonwealth*, did not skedaddle from Atlanta. He informed a staff officer who was in the city yesterday, that he was thoroughly "subjugated." Henry was an original rebel.

The Montrose *Review*, a Scotch paper, says it has intelligence "from a quarter quite reliable, that the Earl of Airlie, who has gone to the United States, carries with him the views of the Government on the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Confederacy as a medium of communication with the British Government."

The Providence *Journal* says: The Portland *Advertiser*, a Democratic paper, speaking of the recent election in Maine, says that "the underbrush" for the great Presidential fight has been cleared away by it. We never before heard that came for the Democracy, but it must be admitted that it was pretty thoroughly cleared away and rooted out on Monday. A good crop is therefore sure in November.

The price of Gold on Saturday fluctuated between 224@220¾, closing at the Evening Exchange at 223¾@224; and the Railway Stock improved at the close of the day. Government Stocks steady.

Business in Produce and merchandise was generally dull on Saturday. Prices favored buyers, especially in the instance of Breadstuffs, Wool, Tobacco, and Naval Stores. Freights were inactive, with 164 vessels of all classes in port.

The Model of Copperhead Sedition.

Benedict Arnold, on the 20th day of October, 1780, issued the following

Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States:

You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood?

Your country once was happy, and had the proffered *peace* been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel, that would have set the interests of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendships.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainments of *peace, liberty and safety*, the first objects in taking the field.

What is America but a land of widows, orphans and beggars? But what need of argument to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scenes of our affliction, which must increase until we are satisfied with the liberality of the mother country, which still offers us protection and exemption from all taxes but such as we think fit to impose upon ourselves.

Oct. 20, 1780. BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The traitor here makes *eight* points against the Continental Congress and Washington the Commander-in-Chief:

First—That freedom of speech and of the press has been taken away.

Second—That property has been appropriated.

Third—That illegal imprisonments have been made.

Fourth—That odious conscriptions have been imposed.

Fifth—That peace, which might have been had, was refused.

Sixth—That the first objects in taking the field have been abandoned.

Seventh—That the country has been deluged with blood, and made a land of widows and orphans.

Eighth—That it is necessary to join him, in order to close those afflictions and return to prosperity.

Now we defy any man to make out a more complete model of a Copperhead harangue in 1864. Take any of the set speeches, we care not which. Turn for instance to that made by Horatio Seymour in Milwaukee, an extract from which we published last Monday. His points are as follows, and we use his own words:

First—"The freedom of speech and of the press has been denied us."

Second—"It is your property, the property of Northern tax-payers, which is confiscated."

Third—"Men have been torn from their families, and locked up in prison, and women too."

Fourth—"Men are told that they must leave their homes, and devote themselves to war."

Fifth—"The policy of the Administration has placed hindrances in the way of the Union."

Sixth—"The Administration has entered upon a settled policy dangerous to the welfare of the country."

Seventh—"In God's name, are there no means by which we can save the lives of husbands and brothers?"

Eighth—"We nominated McClellan that we might restore prosperity and peace to the people."

Thus are the points made by Horatio Seymour against the Administration in 1864, identical, point with point, with those made by Benedict Arnold against Washington and the Continental Congress in 1780. We see precisely what Mr. Seymour meant when, toward the close of his speech, he asserted, "our views came from our fathers." They are the views which the Tory fathers, through their executor, Benedict Arnold, bequeathed to their Copperhead offspring.

If any of our readers will turn to *Niles' Register* for 1814, and read the long address of the Hartford Convention there published, he will find nearly every point there made against Mr. Madison's Administration and the war of that period which is now made by the Copperheads of this day against Mr. Lincoln's Administration and our present war. In default of that, let him refer to Benton's Debates of Congress, and read some of the speeches then uttered by the Federalist leaders. He will find the same arguments, the same appeals, the same invectives, and even the same phrases and terms of expression that are now constantly assailing our ears.

The truth is that Treason, and its twin-brother, Faction, always speak substantially the same language, only just so much altered as to suit the particular circumstances of each time. The human heart is ever the same, and so are the prime elements that move human affairs. As long as there is malice in human blood, no Government can be without its renegades and malcontents; and these are always ready, Judas-like, to seize upon every occasion of offence. No matter what the conduct of the Government may be, or however enforced by necessity, spite will assail it, and often too on very plausible grounds. Every condition of civil life has its burdens and evils, and it is always easy for the malignant to turn these to their own account. The state of war especially gives this facility. War is the severest of all tests upon the human faculties and energies; and never was war yet waged without mistakes and misfortunes. With all its terrible force it is always sure, too, if at all prolonged, to deviate more or less from its first starting point. It of necessity involves, withal, great expenditures of treasure and blood, and is attended with suffering in almost every variety of form. Moreover, the Executive head of the nation, in order to prosecute it with effect, must be intrusted with uncommon powers, and these powers must be exercised as well against the secret foes behind as the armed enemies before. These have been the concomitants of every great war since time began. The fact that the war is just, instead of affording relief from them, only makes them just as much the more unavoidable, as it makes the success of the war a greater necessity. These ills supply inexhaustible material to the malicious. They are an octave upon which, with a little skill, the most infernal changes may be rung. Our grandfathers heard every devilish note of it in the Revolution. So did our fathers in their second war for Independence. And so do we now, when the Republic is in a life or death-grapple with rebellion.

But the fact that the form which sedition takes in every great war-struggle is always substantially the same, makes it none the less disgraceful. Nobody supposes that Horatio Seymour, though he imitates Benedict Arnold so closely, is deliberately courting the scorn of posterity. He is undoubtedly just as unsuspicious that he will get that scorn as were the leaders in the Hartford Convention, who, like him, were very respectable men in all their private relations. But it is inevitable. The political leaders who do the work of faction when the country is in danger, never have been forgiven, and never will be forgiven, by the American people. Their party will, of course, keep them in countenance so long as the contest rages. But when the smoke and the dust pass away, and the whole scene is laid open to a clear view, those who have struck at their Government in its trying day will be marked as recreants. The Copperhead chiefs of these times, who draw so lavishly and gaily upon the sophistries and fallacies of 1780 and 1814, for the furtherance of their factious designs, cannot too well understand that the sequel of all this is endless disgrace. They must not expect to fight the Government with the weapons of the Tories and of the blue-light Federalists, without sharing the same fate.

What Now for Sherman?

In the congratulatory order issued to his soldiers by Gen. Sherman when his army entered Atlanta, he says, after reciting the various steps in the triumphant campaign: the capture of Atlanta "*completed the grand task* which had been assigned us by our Government." What the entire scope and precise limitation of these words may be, it is difficult to say. We suppose the capture of Atlanta *was* the task assigned to our brave Western army when it set forth from Chattanooga in May last, and beyond that work it was impossible at that time to draw out any fixed line of military action. So far, it was definite, simple and essential; but, Atlanta once attained, our further progress would depend upon the condition of our army, upon the condition of the rebel army, upon its position and line of retreat, and upon the general aspect of the war, East and West. If the campaign had closed with the destruction of Hood's force, the farther advance of Sherman's army, as a mass, into Georgia, would have been unnecessary; if, on the other hand, the rebel force were borne away intact, Sherman's plans and movements would still remain to be dictated by a great variety of circumstances.

In regard to the condition of Hood's army, we judge the fact to be that, though not utterly destroyed, it was well-nigh broken after the retreat from Atlanta. Its long retreat, or series of retreats, continued without cessation for four months—the six great battles it fought before reaching Atlanta, the three heavy assaults upon our army it made while at Atlanta, and the two actions it fought after the main body had evacuated that place—all this, with the ordinary wear and tear of such a terrible campaign, and with very limited reinforcements to fill the gaps made, must have left the army which was Bragg's, Johnston's and Hood's, in succession, in a very slim and sorry condition. In regard to the present position of that army, we judge from the few indications that have reached us through rebel and Union mediums, that it is now on the line of railroad running southward from Atlanta to Macon some twenty miles, less or more, from the former place. Were Sherman to advance directly upon it, it would doubtless retreat to Macon; were he to attempt to march in a southeasterly or southwesterly direction, it would try to bar his way, retard his progress or harass his line.

The easiest movement, and not the least effective, for Sherman to make with the bulk of his forces, after leaving a portion of them well fortified in Atlanta, would be to strike southwesterly for Montgomery, the old capital of the Southern Confederacy, and from there march upon and seize Mobile. He would thus not only capture these two important points, and dominate all the surrounding country, but he would establish a water-base for our Southwestern army. He could make a grand march like this even though Hood were to remain where he now is, or indeed without paying much regard to the line of communication. His force could march after the fashion of what is called the "independent column," which is so elaborately described by Kinglake in his *History of the Crimean War*, and the value and uses of which were so finely illustrated by Sherman himself, in the remarkable march he made from Vicksburgh across the State of Mississippi at the opening of the present year. The rebels themselves have an idea that some such movement as this may now be undertaken by Sherman; for the Richmond *Examiner* makes the remark:—"Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta are to be three strongholds in a wall of iron and bayonets, stretching from the Ohio river into middle Georgia, and *to be extended in due time south to Savannah, or bent westward to Mobile, or prolonged eastward to Charleston.*"

But though plans of operation such as these in the Southwest might be possible, feasible and profitable for Sherman, there is another and a greater object which our Government may now think it advisable that the victorious army of the West should lend a hand in achieving. What that object may be, and what the rebels fear it is, we will close by permitting the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday last to tell:

"It is plain that active operations in the field are ended for the time being in Georgia. And the reinforcements which would enable Sherman to push forward in further enterprises are required for another and more important purpose.

That purpose is the capture of Richmond. On this one object the whole military power of the Federal Union will now be concentrated. Grant will no longer be distracted by two great enterprises. One of them is accomplished and well off his hands. He is at liberty now to give his whole force to the other. He commands all the armies of the United States, and his prize is up. The task which engaged his immediate personal supervision is yet unaccomplished; while that which was entrusted to a lieutenant has succeeded. Every brigade and regiment that can be spared from any other quarter of the compass will now certainly be ordered to Petersburg. The Northern people and their generalissimo concur in the conviction that they have the rebellion at last so circumstanced that one great blow must certainly destroy it; and they believe that blow is to be stricken in Virginia.

Petersburg is falsely esteemed the key to Richmond. The fall of one they erroneously suppose involves the other. But it cannot be denied that if they bring together a force large enough to overwhelm Lee's army, wheresoever the theatre of battle may be, they do imperil Richmond, and with it the Confederate cause itself.

National and Private Emigration Enterprises.

The colonies of Australia were the first in our time to organize and foster a system of emigration by means of public subsidies. Their enterprise has been amply rewarded. In 1850 the entire population of New South Wales and Victoria was but 237,000. To-day the population of the colonies exceeds 1,800,000—an increase, in less than a decade and a half, of nearly eight hundred per cent. The venue has increased in the same time even in a greater ratio. Fourteen years ago the exports of Victoria amounted to about $6,000,000; to-day they exceed $90,000,000. The gold discoveries, it is true, contributed largely to this extraordinary growth, but the first impulse given to the settlement and industrial enterprise of the colonies was derived from the results which followed the public provision in aid of emigration.

It would be well for Superintendent Bowen and the Chief of the Bureau at Washington, to make themselves—if they are not now—thoroughly familiar with the history of the rise and progress of the Australian emigration scheme—before attempting any action which might prove to be hasty, immature, and imperative. And for the same reason it would be wise, we think, for private companies such as that organized by State law under the name of the "American Emigrant Company" to stand aside for some time until the Government officers appointed under the Act of Congress shall have carefully marked out for themselves a line of duty. The matter of recruiting abroad for the ordinary labor market, and offering bounties to recruits, is one which we must approach with great care. At the starting point every agent must not only be, but must be *known* to be, thoroughly responsible. We do not doubt for a moment the responsibility of the American Emigrant Company. We do not question the *bona fides* of its agent, to whom we accord space to-day for the elucidation of the Company's position. Nor do we have any doubt that the aims of the Company are such as could be found as much to comport with the real interests of the emigrant, as with the employer of labour here. But what we hold is, that the Government scheme should be put in operation first, and put in operation by Government officers—responsible to the public for the exercise of their trust, and thoroughly restrained in every act by a sense of official obligation. If the late Act of Congress does not make provision for this, it ought to be amended.

The enterprize is not speculative; but it is and will be *experimental* for several years to come. We believe it will succeed in the main, even if it do not succeed under all conditions. And it is because we anticipate important exceptions to its success—in not a few of the principalities as well as the larger states of Germany for instance—that we commend and urge caution in thrusting the scheme unadvisedly before European communities. We have before pointed out in these columns, that the state of the labor market in the North of England manufacturing districts presents the best opportunity for first putting the merits of the national scheme to a practical test. The Australian Commissioners operated mainly in the overstocked factory districts of England and in the sheep-farming shires of Scotland. The consequence is that, aside from the convict-population and the native-born, seventy-eight per cent. of the population of Australia are either English or Scotch. We do not mean to say, that for the labor market here it is not as important to encourage German, French, or Irish emigration, as that which the colonists of Australia found of most immediate use. What we wish to impress is, that in great industrial centers like Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester, Preston, Glasgow, and Leeds, there is ample scope afforded to bringing our scheme to the test. We do not care whether it is skilled or unskilled labor we want—whether it is a producing population, to take possession and reclaim the wild lands of the West, or a less enterprising population, to help to equalize the price of common labor in the East. First of all, we can safely reckon that the British government will not interfere if we should see fit to spend half the public revenue in relieving their overcrowded labor market by offering free passage to New-York to all who may wish to come here. In the next place, the people of the districts we have named have been educated, in these famine years, to a condition of social discipline, patient endurance, and temperance of habit, which make them not only willing candidates for such places as are open to them, but in every way, a suitable class to undertake responsible engagements and accommodate themselves to all incidental hardships of life in a new country.

In view of all this, then, we are anxious to impress upon Associations for the Encouragement of Emigration, that too many cooks spoil the broth. We have here, in New York, the old Commissioners of Emigration created by the law of '48, acting under state control. We have now Gen. Bowen's office and his staff of officers, and how many private Emigration Companies will organize as this most respectable association, "the American Emigrant Company" has done, we cannot tell. The more the better—so soon as we shall have set the enterprise fairly in operation by establishing agencies under government sanction and control, through whom private companies and private individuals could stipulate for the procurement of an additional supply of imported labor. Unless the Public Emigration act covers the appointment of such agencies outside of branch offices here, or elsewhere within the United States, we doubt whether it can be put to much practical account.

A Model Writer.—Gen. Sherman has surpassed all the newspaper correspondents as a military writer. He is not as picturesque, nor as effective, in a popular point of view, as some of the gentlemen connected with journalism; but for conciseness, perspicacity and comprehensiveness, with brevity, he is a perfect model. The congratulatory order which he issued to his army at Atlanta, on the 8th instant, is a superb example of this. In less than a page of an ordinary duodecimo book, he surveys the grand four months' campaign which opened by the march from Chattanooga and was consummated by the fall of Atalanta. Lest some of our stylists, or students of style, should have overlooked this historical gem, we give it a setting here:

On the first day of May our armies were lying in garrison, seemingly quiet, from Knoxville to Huntsville, and our enemy lay behind his rocky-faced barrier at Dalton, proud, defiant and exulting. He had had time since Christmas to recover from his discomfiture on the Mission Ridge, with his ranks filled, and a new commander-in-chief, second to none of the Confederacy in reputation for skill, sagacity and extreme popularity.

All at once our armies assumed life and action, and appeared before Dalton, Threatening Rocky Face, we threw ourselves upon Resaca, and the rebel army only escaped by the rapidity of its retreat, aided by the numerous roads with which he was familiar, and which were strange to us.

Again he took post at Altoona, but we gave him no rest, and by a circuit toward Dallas, and a subsequent movement to Ackworth, we gained the Altoona Pass. Then followed the eventful battles about Kenesaw, and the escape of the enemy across the Chattahoochie River.

The crossing of the Chattahoochie, and breaking of the Augusta road, was most handsomely executed by us, and will be studied as an example in the art of war. At this stage of our game, our enemies became dissatisfied with their old and skilful commander, and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peachtree Creek, and lost.

Again, on the 22d, he struck our extreme left, and was severely punished; and finally again, on the 28th, he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have been satisfied, for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines about Atlanta, feeling for the railroads which supplied the rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance.

We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skilfully, but at last he made the mistake we had waited for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with our principal army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well-concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident army.

This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government.

The Cowards' Convention—No. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse."—Gay.

In this most portentous crisis of our political history, the first thing necessary for all loyal men is to know the full extent of our danger. It is no use mincing or dodging the matter. We have to do with enemies who, if successful, will complete the work of their fellow-traitors at the South. The Secessionists tore the country in two; the framers of the Chicago platform would scatter it in fragments.

When thus speaking of the so-called Democratic party, I have no wish to say much against or about their nominal standard-bearer. He was a good, though slow business man, is a good driller, good engineer, and altogether a very fair *defensive* Commander. And there is certainly this much propriety in his nomination, that if his party succeeds, we shall speedily have occasion to try our Commander-in-Chief's capacity in that species of warfare for which he is best adapted.

Nor is it intimated that the War Democrats, whom party organization and a misplaced fidelity to names will dragoon into the support of a peace platform, have any intention or desire of destroying the nation and dividing the country indefinitely. They will vote in ignorance of the real issues, as hundreds of thousands voted for Pierce in '52, as thousands voted for Seymour in '62. Though certainly not blameless, since there is an ignorance so blind and willful that it is almost as wicked and quite as harmful as wickedness itself, they may well be acquitted of voluntarily compassing the national destruction.

But neither the nominal leader nor the deluded War Democrats will have any hand in shaping the policy of the party. Its real managers are the framers of that precious confession of faith, the Chicago platform. Horatio Seymour, the Prince of Jesuits; Fernando Wood, a man capable of any enormity; Vallandigham, a Southerner by birth and a traitor by profession, as deadly an enemy of the Union as Jefferson Davis himself—these are the men who rule the Opposition, who direct it now, and will direct it if, for our sins, it is permitted to become the Government.

The necessary results of their success are generally understood, but it is evident the loyal and patriotic public does not appreciate the extent of the danger. Thus we hear it constantly said, "If the Chicago candidate is elected, the restoration of the Union at once becomes impossible. We are humiliated by the recognition of a Southern Confederacy; our democratic principles will be violated, and the contiguous existence of two rival nations will bring about a chronic state of war and all the inconveniences to which Continental Europe is subject," &c., &c. All which is true enough so far as it goes; but it goes a very little way into the matter. After enumerating these obvious results which the popular mind so strongly and so justly deprecates, we are only on the top layer of our Pandora's box. *If we could demonstrate with mathematical certainty that a Southern Confederacy might be acknowledged on terms neither dishonorable nor destructive to ourselves, and that our democratic form of government might undergo various innovations with impunity, we should not have gone the first step toward proving that such terms could be procured and such innovations would be made by a "peace-at-any-price" President.* On the contrary, the impossibility of the latter proposition would only become clearer by the proof of the former.

Let us, for the sake of argument, admit—

1. That a peace, acknowledging the independence of a Southern Confederacy, may be made without any disgrace to us.

2. That modifications in our Democratic theory and practice of Government may be made, without ruin, or even with benefit, to the country.

3. That two rival nations may coexist on the territory of the old Union.

There is nothing in these admissions to interfere with the following conclusions:

1. That the peace made by the so-called Democratic party would be a most dishonorable one.

2. That the modifications of Democratic principles made or permitted by them would be highly injurious and destructive.

3. That the North could not exist as an independent nation under the rule and on the principles of the Peace Democrats.

(The first and third of these propositions are intimately connected, but as the third must come last, since all national evils are summed up in destruction, and the question of reconstruction or separation is the most pressing, and has, therefore, a right to the first place, I arrange them as above, though the division is somewhat awkward.)

First, then, we will admit, for the sake of argument, that a peace may be made recognizing a Southern Confederacy, (note the indefinite articles,) on terms not disgraceful to us.

(Observe that nothing is said at present about the safety of such a proceeding. Honor, and honor alone, is the subject of our story.)

Such an assumption may be made. It has been made by a whole class of persons—the English writers favorable to the North, who, disagreeing with the Pro-Slavery Britons on all other points, agreed, for some time at least, with them in this, that the war would be one "for boundary." However much a man like Professor Cairnes, for instance, may have mistaken the spirit or the wants of the American people, we cannot suspect him of wishing our disgrace.

But what sort of peace must this be in order not to be disgraceful? Clearly one of which we, rather than the Confederates, should fix the conditions, they making great sacrifices to obtain the acknowledgment of their "independence." It would naturally proceed, as far as possible, on the *uti possidetis* principle. It would give us all the Border States except East Virginia, whatever view be taken of their condition—whether, as we say, they are States which have remained faithful to the Union, or, as the Confederates and philo-Confederate Europeans say, they are "conquered provinces." We could not expect to keep New-Orleans, but we should be obliged to retain at least one fortified position on the Mississippi, that our navigation of that river might not be at the mercy of a paper agreement with repudiators. If we could suppose that phenomenon, a well-informed and impartial European, to act as umpire, the most he could ask of us would be to "rectify the frontier" by ceding Tennessee in exchange for Eastern Virginia. It is hardly necessary to add that we must have nothing to do with paying any of the Confederate expenses, directly or indirectly, or altering any of our institutions to suit them, or even acknowledging the *right* of secession, the Confederate independence being admitted merely as an accomplished fact, without regard to its merits.

In short, the supposed honorable peace must be such a one as would be honorable to us, had the North and the Gulf States originally been two distinct sovereignties, fighting for the border territory and the navigation of the Mississippi. Now, what chances are there that such terms of separation, or any like them, would be obtained by the Chicago policy of "immediate armistice and ultimate convention?"

None, whatever.

The claims of the Confederates are well known. They demand *every foot of territory* south of Mason and Dixon's line, including the national capital, the surrender of which involves the surrender of our national existence. (About this there will be somewhat to say hereafter; for the present, we are only speaking of national humiliation.) The sole doubtful point is whether they do or do not include Kansas in this claim. Some time ago there were grounds for suspecting that they had relinquished their pretensions to Maryland and Delaware; but Davis has just disposed of that ambiguity in his answer to Col. Jaques. *He asks of us a territorial cession far more humiliating than that which the whole force of Germany has recently extorted from Denmark;* and this is *the only* condition on which *he* will agree to the "immediate armistice." And recollect that "Jefferson Davis says," is a much more comprehensive formula than "Abraham Lincoln says." The latter is not the people of the United States, though as the executive of their Government, and the representative of their majority, his words have great weight; but Davis *is the State*, in Secessia, as much as Louis Napoleon is in France, despite his hypocritical pretence of being unable to interfere with the individual "sovereignties."

But this is not all. Far from it. The prominent rebel organs have repeatedly announced as *essential* conditions of peace that we should acknowledge the right of secession, return to Slavery all the negroes whom the progress of the war has set free, or pay their value, repudiate our own debt, to punish the loyal men who hold it, and—last humiliation of a conquered people—do what they would never do for themselves pay their!

Will it be said, "It is easy to claim anything, but would the North accede to these preposterous demands?" I answer, not only is it probable, from their uniform subserviency to their Southern masters, that the Peace Democrats would do it, *but it is certain that they must, if they mean to carry out their own principles consistently.* The right of secession they already acknowledge, and the rest follows, from their professed doctrines, by easy inference.

If, as the O'Conors, Brookes and other Peace Democrats, are never weary of telling us, the negro is an inferior animal, without civil rights, then the disposition of a few hundred thousand blacks is a matter of no more consequence than the disposal of the same number of cattle, and becomes an insignificant detail in face of the great question of peace. If the war is "unconstitutional," as Horatio Seymour pronounces it to be, all the measures employed in carrying it on must be tainted with the same unconstitutionality; and, of these, the war-loans are not the least potent or prominent.

If it is "unholy," as that Apostle of the New Gospel of Peace, F. WOOD, declares; if we were impious and unchristian in taking up the gauntlet which the conspirators threw down to us at Sumter, then surely we, as repentant Christians, under the guidance of that eminent disciple, Saint FERNANDO, should make what restitution we can to our aggrieved and invaded secesh brethren.

Such is the immediate prospect of degradation presented to us by the sages and patriots of Chicago, a degradation so deep and damnable, that it would make us a scorn and a hissing throughout the world, and any man with a soul above a flea's would be ashamed to look his own wife and children in the face.

Let me conclude this part of our subject with a little anecdote, after the manner of our worthy Executive.

Mlle. LUTHER, a young and pretty Parisian actress, accepted the protection of a well-known restaurateur. A lady named DOCHE, of more experience in the profession, expostulated with her on the lowness of her choice—"My dear, you astonish me! An eating-house proprietor at your time of life? One keeps that sort of thing for the last."

So I say about submission to the enemy. *One should keep that sort of thing for the last.* When we are in the very ultimate ditch, with Washington besieged, Philadelphia taken and Boston blockaded, with Gov. SEYMOUR'S friends pillaging and murdering in New-York worse than they did last year, and no troops at hand to shoot them down, with gold at 2,000, and every boy of fifteen conscripted, *then* it will be time to talk of throwing away our army and begging for peace. Submission on the part of those who cannot help themselves, if not honorable, is at least excusable. But what words can depict the infamy and degradation of those who surrender everything while they have the best of the fight, and run away from the battle when victory is hovering in their grasp? CARL BENSON.

LAKESIDE, LENOX, Sept. 9.

THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER AND HIS PRESENT VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Union party of this State having, at its late convention, nominated the Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON as its candidate for Governor, it may not be uninteresting to review briefly his antecedents and past political record. Mr. FENTON is a native of Chautauqua County, where his father was settled, one of the earliest pioneers in the extreme western part of the State. He was born July 4, 1819, and is consequently forty-five years of age, in the prime of his physical and mental manhood. His early years having been spent in agricultural pursuits, with such occasional advantages as could be obtained by attending the District Winter schools, and a few quarters at an academy, Mr. FENTON can be emphatically called a self-made man. In 1838 he commenced the study of law, more for instruction, than with any design of making it a profession, which continued until 1840, when he actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, which, for fifteen years, he followed up with such steady industry and energy as to achieve for himself a successful issue. During all this time he was engaged in politics, constantly holding some county office, that indicated the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In 1849, the Democracy of Chautauqua presented him as a candidate for the Assembly from a district hitherto strongly Whig, and, after a severe contest, he lost his election by only 21 votes. In 1852, after another fiercely contested canvass, he was returned as a Representative in Congress, and took his seat in that body, the first Democratic member sent from that District. In 1854 he declined being a candidate for reelection until two days before the election, and although he polled a heavy vote, the time was too short to give sufficient notice throughout the district and he was defeated by the Know-Nothing candidate, Mr. EDWARDS, by a small majority. In 1855 and 1856 Mr. FENTON was actively engaged in the organization of the Republican party, and was President of the first convention of that party in this State. In 1856 he was nominated and elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, by upward of 8,000 majority. From that time to this he has continuously retained his seat by increased majorities, and is now serving his tenth year as a member of the House.

While in the House, Mr. FENTON has served upon the most important committees, and in all cases, and more especially as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means in the present Congress, with prominence and success. During the continuance of the existing rebellion, his course has been eminently national, not only upon all political and war measures, but in adjusting, caringifor, and looking after, the claims of our brave officers and soldiers in the field. He has not confined himself to his own county, or district, or section, but anywhere, and in all cases, has cheerfully, nay gladly, used all the influence which his character and position gave him to forward their interests and provide for their comfort; until now the name of FENTON is in the army a *tower of strength*, and will prove so when, in November next, the soldiers are called upon to choose another Governor. Among the important laws passed by the last Congress were the following bills, introduced by Mr. FENTON: "To facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to disabled soldiers;" "To facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due wounded and deceased soldiers;" "To provide for payment of a bounty of $100 to soldiers honorably discharged by reason of wounds and sickness, when they have served for nine months, and a proportional amount for less terms exceeding three months;" "To simplify the form of applications for pensions;" "To provide for losses of property belonging to loyal citizens, by reason of the rebellion," and to "provide for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts."

Personally Mr. FENTON is a man of fine appearance, courteous and kindly in manner, willing at all times to hear patiently and considerately the merits of every case, anxious alone to get at the truth, and as far as in his power lies to render substantial justice. With a private and public record irreproachable and consistent, he is presented to the citizens of New-York for their suffrages for the highest State office in their gift; that he will be elected, there is no reasonable ground for doubt, but the people should see to it that his majority is large enough to be emphatic.

SPEECH BY MR. FENTON AT JAMESTOWN.

On the day succeeding the nomination of Col. FENTON for Governor, his friends and neighbors in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, got up an impromptu celebration, fired the cannon, had a torch-light procession, and with transparencies, &c., marched over the creek to his residence. Col. FENTON was greeted by Hon. ALEXANDER SHELDON, on the part of the people of Jamestown, as follows:

COLONEL:—Your neighbors greet you to-night and congratulate you on your nomination. We approve the action of the convention,—any other result would have been a disappointment. For the many years you have been our representative, we know with what unceasing industry you have attended to the individual wants of your constituents and upon the public questions of the day in no instance as such representative has your voice given an uncertain sound. Your necessary withdrawal from Congress will be to us a loss, and we are only satisfied in believing that the loss of the district will be the gain of the State. We trust this loss will be more than repaid in the better opportunity it gives you to stay up the arm of the General Government.

Colonel, you are to be elected! New-York seldom repeats mistakes.

After these and other congratulatory remarks, Mr. FENTON made a brief reply, and in the course of his remarks said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It would be affectation in me to deny that I feel a sense of pride and gratitude at your call to-night. Standing here almost within sight of the place of my birth, surrounded by those who have known me for years—many even from early youth, the greeting of my fellow-citizens upon any occasion, and under any circumstances, would awaken the most lively emotions. But your coming here to-night is not to be viewed in the light of a compliment to me; it has more than personal significance. It has reference to the part I have acted in public life during the past few eventful years, and more especially to the action of the Union State Convention, which has just closed its session at the City of Syracuse.

I am, however, profoundly sensible of the honor conferred, and if elected to that distinguished and responsible position, will, with whatever abilities I possess, faithfully discharge every duty to the State, to the General Government, and to the people of the State as citizens thereof, and as a part of the common brotherhood whose interests and welfare are inseparable from, and common to the people of the whole Union.

We are indeed upon the theater of great events—events, which have no parallel in the world's history, and which have caused the nation to spring to arms—events upon whose issue depends the destiny of the people and the institutions of the country. In reviewing the period from the time I first entered the Congress to the breaking out of the rebellion, I clearly see what is now generally understood, that the leaders of the revolt contemplated, for long years, the destruction of the constitution, and the creation of a Southern Confederacy upon its ruins. For the purpose of fostering, extending and perpetuating slavery, they systematically, for more than a quarter of a century, misrepresented the opinions of the people of the North, thus to prejudice and inflame the Southern mind and prepare it for the bloody tragedy which has followed. At last, having possession of the Administration of Government, they scattered your army and navy, took hostile possession of the government property in the Southern States, and commenced war. And I ask, was there any good cause, or even plausible pretext for this? The same Government which brought peace and prosperity to us, had extended it equally to them. The same Government which had carried its empire to the western sea, and had spread its glory throughout the earth until it was respected for its power, and honored for its justice by every people, and in every clime, was the same to them as to us. No immunity or privilege had been violated or invaded, and no party or power in the land menaced even the poorest or the weakest of their rights enjoyed under the Constitution. On the contrary, the North had yielded to their demands, and submitted to the Administration of the Government for more than two-thirds of the period since its formation, by men controlled by the South and in their interest. You, the loyal people of the Republic, sprang to arms, but not to subjugate, or pursue with retributive penalty the plotters of treason, who had at last raised the black flag of rebellion. Yours was a war of defence, in support of the Government to defend the Constitution and to vindicate the insulted and dishonored flag. You went to war to preserve the privileges which our forefathers consecrated upon the battlefields of our Revolutionary struggle, and the principles of that period, which men who had not as much at stake as we have, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish. I have to congratulate you, my friends, upon the success which has thus far attended our efforts to suppress the rebellion and restore civil authority throughout the country. Would that the progress of our arms had brought less mourning to our people, and less desolation, than had been visited on portions of our beautiful land, but we cannot always choose the shape or time, in which Divine purposes will manifest themselves in the elevation and progress of men and nations. We have driven the rebels from locality to locality, and from state to state, until now penned and walled about with a cordon of Union armies, it is evident they must ere long lay down their arms, surrender or die. I congratulate you upon our recent brilliant achievements upon sea and upon land, almost without a parallel in the annals of military history, and I further congratulate you upon the cheerful and firm patriotism of the people in again rallying at the call of the President to the standards of the heroic Grant, the brave and successful Sherman, and the invincible Farragut. Never since the first year of the war have the people sprang to the contest with more patriotic promptness and unwearied purpose to strike again and again at the monster crime now reeling to its destruction. I may also greet you, my friends, upon the healthy and prosperous condition of our finances; and yet we meet a class of men, or party, which daily decry the financial policy and condition of the country and predict bankruptcy and ruin. Can it be possible that the loyal states of this Union (to say nothing of the whole country) with vastly the advantage in population, in wealth, in annual productions and in industrial resources, with a system of institutions which admits of the largest scope of action, and excites intense individual enterprise, that they cannot carry a debt three-fourths as large as that of Great Britain in 1816? We should not forget that our nation is yet in early youth, that our resources of wealth are hardly uncovered, that the vast mineral, pastoral, and agricultural region lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific is comparatively undeveloped, and that with the establishment of constitutional authority upon the firm foundation of Humanity and Justice, we shall go forward into a career of prosperity and wealth, that no people have hitherto enjoyed, which will enable us in a short period to discharge our liabilities.

But Fellow-citizens, this same class of men, or a portion of them, say we must have peace, peace by armistice, by discontinuing the war on our part. We all want peace, such a peace as will give the greatest freedom and unity, power and harmony to our form of Government, a peace that shall re-assert the common welfare, the tranquility and the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, as objects ordained and established by the Constitution. We want peace without dishonor. And here let me say friends, that there has been no time since the war begun, but that peace could have been secured by the simple and honorable process of the rebels laying down their arms and returning to their homes, peaceful and law-abiding citizens under the Constitution and the laws. Nor will there be any 24 hours during the continuance of this war, but that the country can have peace if the rebels will cease to fight, menace, and disturb, and return to their allegiance. The loyal people will have no peace which is produced by shaking hands with rebels in arms over the bodies of our brave defenders who have fallen in the service, but upon honorable terms it would be hailed with delight.

Fellow citizens, our fault finding opponents are discontented with the administration of public affairs, and urge that there are errors and blunders that call for change. I ask what human wisdom could wholly avoid mistakes in a period of such vast and unequalled responsibility as that placed upon our honored President? It is a marvel that there have not been more and greater, for no man in modern times in this or any other country, has had such mighty interests to guide and protect. But errors and discontent do not change principles, and the issue before the nation is one of principle alone. The great and patriotic heart of the people is deeply earnest and faithful, and I have no doubt it will sustain the party which has thus far sustained the Government in its struggle for national life, through evil report and in its dark and trying hour, and continue to them the conduct of affairs until the coming of peace with the maintenance of the Union.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—GRAVES.—At "Shadewood," the residence of the bride's father, in Granville, N. Y., by Rev. O. Hobson, on Thursday, Sept. 15, CHESTER A. BULKLEY, of Granville, and Miss JOSEPHINE CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of H. Newcomb Graves, Esq.

PHILLIPS—CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, at the First Place M. E. Church, in South Brooklyn, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, J. FRANK PHILLIPS, and MARY VEY CRAWFORD, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTHWORTH—BEEBE.—At Westfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of Henry C. Beebe, Esq., by Rev. Andrew Mackie, J. ADELBERT SOUTHWORTH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ELLA M. BEEBE, of the former place.

TOOKER—HANNON.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 18, at the residence of Chas. Witpen, Esq., E. LUCIEN TOOKER, and E. ANNE HANNON, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hannon, Esq., all of this City.

DIED

BIRDSALL.—On Seventh Day, Sept. 17, GEORGE F. BIRDSALL, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Samuel Birdsall, No. 299 Spring-st., on Second Day, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARAGMANATH.—In Birmingham, England, Aug. 25, MARY, the beloved wife of John P. Baragmanath, engineer, formerly of this City, aged 38 years.

CRERAR.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 17, FANNY DE LA ROCHE, wife of Peter Crerar.

The friends of the family, and of the late Wm. Boyd and of John Crerar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 2 Hubert-st.

CLUTE.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, Mrs. ANN V. B. CLUTE, widow of Jacob D. Clute, and daughter of the late Peter McCarty, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, the 19th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COOK.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday, Sept. 17, CAROLINE Y., wife of Henry C. Cook, and daughter of the late W. W. Petrie, in the 36th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 Third-st.

O'BRIEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 18, ANN, wife of Terence O'Brien, and daughter of Thomas Higgins, aged 28 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence at Jamaica, without further invitation.

PECK.—At North Lyme, Conn., on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, at 7 o'clock, EUNICE PECK, aged 78 years, widow of the late Ezra M. Peck.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

STRONG.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, CHARLOTTE SUYDAM, infant daughter of Rev. J. Paschal and Cornelia W. Strong.

THOMPSON.—Sept. 17, JOHN H. THOMPSON.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 28 Rutgers-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family, and also the Pilots of this Port, together with the members of Doric Lodge No. 280, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOHN DUNCAN, of the firm of John Duncan & Sons, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst. Carriages will meet the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 2 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Irvington at 5:16, and also 8:15 P. M.

POTTS.—At his residence in the City of New-York, on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on University-place, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Church and congregation of which he was Pastor, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

QUICK.—On Friday, Sept. 16, MARIA, widow of Teunis Quick, in 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 19th, at 2½ P. M.

BROWN.—At Yorkville, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOSEPH CLINTON, youngest son of David and Jane Brown, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 88th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, after a short illness, ANN SUSAN BROWN, widow of the late Arnout Brown, in her 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 West 48th-st.

BROPHY.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 16, STEPHEN B. BROPHY, aged 65 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday, the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 135 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

LESTER.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, ELIZABETH GOOD LESTER, daughter of the late Capt. Jona. Lester, of Norwich, Conn.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 155 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Gerard C. and Joseph H. Lester, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—At Glen Cove, on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, EZRA F. LEWIS, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 174 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MACY.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Sept. 16, Dr. B. C. MACY, aged 58 years.

Funeral from his late residence on the Ashford road, opposite the Presbyterian Church, Dobbs' Ferry, Monday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 11½ A. M. Carriages at the station.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry.—The Dr. will return to New-York, Saturday, September 24th, and resume his practice at No. 49 Bond street, where he will be prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the scalp, losses of hair, premature blanching, also to remove moth, freckles, and other discolorations from the face. No charge for consultation.

Hill's Hair Dye—50cts. Black or brown. Reliable Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all Druggists.

A Card.

In consequence of the fall in Gold I have decided to offer selections from my unusually large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, including the largest line of Overcoats in this city, at a discount of five per cent.

N. B.—I desire to say to the public generally that I have purchased the finest Cloths and Cassimeres in the market, and manufactured by them in the newest and most fashionable styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, equal to the very best Broadway work, which I candidly offer to sell at a bona fide discount of five per cent from the market prices. ISAAC V. BROKAW,

34 Fourth Avenue and 62 Lafayette Place.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Nineteenth Ward** Union Association, held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, Third avenue, between 59th and 60th streets, on Friday evening, Sept. 16, 1864, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association ratify and indorse the action of the Union State Convention held at Syracuse.

Resolved, That we regard the nominations of Reuben E. Fenton for Governor, Thomas G. Alvord for Lieut.-Governor, Frederick A. Alberger for Canal Commissioner, and David P. Forrest for Inspector of State Prisons, with satisfaction, believing that these names inscribed on our banner foreshadow its success.

Resolved, That in the coming campaign we pledge a hearty support to the whole ticket, and call upon Union men everywhere to stand firm for these nominees, feeling assured that the contest will result in a glorious victory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Tribune*, TIMES, *Evening Post*, and *New-York Dispatch*.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Address to Smokers.

POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum Manufacturers, Removed from Broome-street to 692 Broadway, near Fourth-street. Wholesale and Retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

Security Against Burglars.

THE ROTARY LOCK,

for dwelling-house doors,

has been in use for years, without failing in a single instance to afford the most perfect protection against the attack of burglars. For convenience and durability it is not equaled by any other lock.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, have all works on

PHRENOLOGY, HYDROPATHY,
PHYSIOLOGY, PHONOGRAPHY,
PHYSIOGNOMY, PSYCHOLOGY,
ANATOMY, MESMERISM,

and the Natural Sciences generally. The trade supplied.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions

FOR SALE BY

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECeived—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,

Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

In answer to the above, the following letter is respectfully submitted:

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful statement of my case, its former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been from the Winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of Catarrh, marked by strong febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied, in the first stages, by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, purulent and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache; or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the left eye as to confine me, for weeks, to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentations of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics or cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of your treatment and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of illness which would have formerly rendered such an attack inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and, while it is unpleasant to me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself, and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your method of treating catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for *chronic catarrh*, in my case a substantial cure has been effected. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has returned to the City, and can be daily consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, at his residence,

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

POLITICAL.

THE JOINT UNION COMMITTEES ON Union Mass Ratification Meeting will meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-Street, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, 1864, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES KELLEY, Chairman.

CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, } Secretaries.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION RATIFICATION Meeting at Broadway and 47th Street Hall, Monday evening, Sept. 19th, at 8 o'clock. Speakers: Col. Rush, C. Hawkins, Hon. Wm. H. Burleigh, Hon. Horace Greeley. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved.

HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secy.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Prest.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE UNION Electors in the City of New York, to ratify the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President of the whole United States, and of the candidates of the Union State Convention, will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE on the evening of the 27th of September instant. The meeting will be addressed by eminent Orators, Statesmen and Soldiers, whose names will hereafter be announced.

WM. A. DARLING, Chairman.
SIMEON DRAPER,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
JNO. FITCH,
W. T. B. MILLIKEN,
THOS. LITTLE,
S. J. GLASSLY,
A. C. ELLIS,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
C. T. POLHAMUS,
JAS. P. WALKER,
JAS. KELLY.

HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. Dr. STANTON'S POWERFUL BOOK
Published this day.
THE CHURCH AND THE REBELLION:
A CONSIDERATION OF THE REBELLION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;
And the Agency of the Church North and South, in relation thereto.

BY R. L. STANTON, D. D.,
Professor in the Theological Seminary, Danville, Ky.

To the young men of the United States, of every creed in Religion and every party in Politics, who prefer freedom to slavery; who are loyal to their country, and who are aiding to sustain its Government against Rebellion; This volume is respectfully dedicated by the author. One volume, 12mo, 576 pp., cloth. Price $1 75.

"One of the most valuable sources of information concerning the principles of the Rebellion that have been given to the public."—[New York Tribune.

Also, just ready,

THE MIRROR OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.
BEING A HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1825, TO ITS LAST GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.
THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION OF 1861—1864.
To which is prefixed a sketch of the old Federal and Republican parties.
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THE POLITICAL HISTORY
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DURING
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FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864;

Including a classified summary of the legislation of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the three sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important Executive, Judicial and Politico-Military facts of that eventful period; together with the organization, legislation and general proceedings of the rebel Administration, by

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The work contains a MAGAZINE OF FACTS, arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, constituting a most valuable contribution to the Historical Literature of the country.

In all the votes, parties are classified.

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CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists.* Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool, and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, infancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Palid Countenance,
Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trail will convince the most skeptical.

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In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES THESE DISEASES,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATE OF CURES,
FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING.
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Proprieties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH—50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

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AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman. Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

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PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

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DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or, Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner, has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40 NATIONAL LOANS, (¼ per cent. commission allowed,) LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st., UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN, And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President. J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS., No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway, on and after the 19th inst., free from Government tax. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 23 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gregory Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. THOMAS WILDES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New-York.
WELLS ON OIL CREEK, Pennsylvania.
TRUSTEES:
MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
President..........MORRIS FRANKLIN
Secretary..........H. B. HENSON
Treasurer..........WALTER E. LAWTON
Superintendents..........McKINLEY BROTHERS
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., New-York.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States. Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury. Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank. MORRIS KETCHUM, President. D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.
Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George E. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.
CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR SALE.
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. Payable June 1, 1883.
These Bonds are the total debt of this Company, and are secured by a first mortgage deed of trust upon the entire road, including its real, personal and mixed property, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot at Washington, D. C., to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot at Alexandria, Va., including the new Long Bridge across the Potomac. The road and bridge are laid mostly with double track and partly triple track of heavy T rail weighing sixty pounds to the yard.
Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in semi-annual coupons on the first days of June and December at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
A Sinking Fund of seven thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated by law to the redemption of the Bonds.
The charters of the Company are from the State of Virginia, the City of Washington and United States Congress, covering its entire route and valuable privileges.
This road is in full operation, having been lately relaid and rebuilt, and is the great thoroughfare to the South, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy Railroads; and it is believed that there is no better security on this market than that offered by these bonds.
Further information can be had of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to dispose of the entire loan in sums to suit the views of purchasers, and to exhibit the deed of trust and a map of the route from New-York to Alexandria.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st., NEW-YORK.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York—less Government tax. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
Capital Stock $5,000,000, In shares of $5 each, par value. Subscription price $1 per share.
These lands contain about 8,400 acres on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heydrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.
To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered.
Subscription books, maps and all other information can be obtained at the office of L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF WASHOE STOCKS —The attention of capitalists is called to the auction sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at his stock salerooms, No. 52 William-street, on Thursday, September 22, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., of 1,700 shares of the stock of the Gold Hill and Virginia Tunnel and Mining Co. of Nevada Territory. The stock is not liable to assessments, and the property of the Company promises well, and is expected to pay large dividends, equal to the celebrated Gould and Curry, which has paid as high as $2 per foot a month dividends in gold. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at the stock salesrooms as above.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Sept. 8, 1864.
At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of this company a resolution was passed to fund all the coupons of the company maturing prior to the 1st of January, 1865, it being the expectation to pay that falling due on that day.
Interest at seven per cent. will be allowed on the coupons up to Jan. 1, 1865, and bonds of that date bearing the same rate of interest included in coupons annexed thereto will be issued and exchanged therefor; the coupons remaining in the hands of Mr. C. T. TIMPSON Trustee, as collateral, the lien continuing good.
The bonds are now ready for delivery, and the exchanges can be made at the office of Mr. E. T. H. GILSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.
The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

BONDS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.—We have for sale bonds of the county of Jefferson in this State, issued for bounty purposes under legal authority, and bearing 7 per cent. interest half-yearly. They are a desirable investment.
WINSLOW, LANIER, & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. (1) on the Capital Stock (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the month of August, payable at this office, No. 67 Wall-st., on the 20th inst. By order, ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of the KNICKERBOCKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 24 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th September instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.
E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, WM. H. TAYLOR, Administrators.
May 2-law6m. Mo.

FOR SALE.

A HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—LOCATED DOWN TOWN.—Also, a restaurant and bar-room, bakeries, corner liquor stores, drug-stores, kindling wood yards, meat and fish markets, groceries, &c., &c. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD FARM OF 130 ACRES in Ulster County, near Newport Landing, has good buildings and is well stocked; plenty of fruit, &c. Price low. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey. House recently built, 35x60. Fruit in abundance, with good outbuildings. Price, $1,600; one-half can remain. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MODEL FARM OF 55 ACRES, near the shore and L. I. Sound; 43 miles on L. I. Land highly cultivated and productive; excellent buildings, choice fruit, trout pond, brook of water, locust grove, &c. Price $5,000. E. A. BUNCE, 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S GIG, NOT MUCH used, nearly new, at BROWER BROS., 3d Avenue, cor. 61st-st.

TO BE SOLD.—A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, four stories and basement, with all the modern improvements, ready for occupying; location splendid, No. 238 East Fiftieth street. Come and see for yourselves. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 Second-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, 2 miles from Jersey City by horse cars at Hudson City and South Bergen, from 1 to 150 city lots each; price $1,200 to $20,000 each. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRAFICE, two large four story brick tenement houses on the 10th-av. near 26th-st., now paying about fifteen per cent. For price and terms apply to JOHN A KENYON, 93 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, French roof, brown-stone front houses; superior design and finish, 20x50, on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire of Mr. REID, on the premises, near Central Park.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Villa sites at New-Brighton, Staten Island, beautifully located, with splendid views, near both New-Brighton and Quarantine ferries. For sale by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—With large buildings, steam engine, lathes and machinery of all descriptions necessary for the manufacture of agricultural implements, with railroad and water navigation, all in good running order. The above property can be purchased very cheap. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. WOODS, No. 13 East Houston-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st., New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—SITUation, Murray Hill; house of medium size, in beautiful order; furniture complete, expensive and as good as new; possession at any time. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 4 Wall-st., second floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BROOKLYN—A three-story, attic and basement house, 25x50, with four lots, beautifully laid out, President-st., in perfect order; all improvements. For permits, apply to J. E. CORNELL & CO., No. 16 Court-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 228 East 50th-st., in perfect order, with all modern improvements; house 20x44, lot 20x98.9. Price $13,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR & CONVERSATION Taught by Prof. L MALEZIEUX, from the University of France, Academy of Paris. No. 81 East 14th st. Private Lessons. The highest reference given.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, N J., second building northeast of St. Mark's church, will reopen September 12, 1864, and will continue till the summer vacation. In this well established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited number, 16; no day scholars. Address Principal, Box No. 152 Post-office, North Orange, N. J., or come and see.

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN HER first importation of FALL MILLINARY, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 22d, at 38 University Place, between 10th and 11th-sts.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING—ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway prepares gentlemen or boys for business quickly and practically. He also removes stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 59 West 14th-st., will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY thoroughly instructed by one of our best teachers, wishes a few more pupils on the piano; terms moderate. Apply to BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano, Warerooms, No. 147 Tenth-st.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. P. A. ANDREU.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouttillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen on the 15th of September, at No. 53 West 32d-st., two doors from Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 30th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. FITZ HENRI'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irvin-place, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. 6t

TEACHERS.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS.—D. U. MARTIN, M.D., Teacher of Light and Vocal Gymnastics, will receive applications to teach in Private Schools, or Private Classes, in Parlors, &c. Address as above, Station D. N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 West 10th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE OF a German university, and formerly Professor of languages in Kenyon College, Ohio, offers his services to institutes and private parties, as a teacher in German, French, Latin and Greek, also in mathematics. Most unexceptionable City references given. Address WM. GRAUERT, Box No. 476 Post-office, or Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess, visiting or resident, by a lady, a graduate of a first class N. E. Seminary; competent to teach English, Latin, French, German and music. Best of references given and required. Address S. M. B., Station D, for one week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES the position of resident or visiting governess. Qualifications—English, French, Latin and music; references exchanged. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches and Latin, desires a situation, either in a school or family. Address M. C. S., Box No. 1,215, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, OF the class of 1864, a situation as classical teacher; the best of references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 5 Elizabethport, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH SOME experience in teaching, and always accustomed to the care of children, a situation as governess. Good references given. Address A. D., Royalton, Vermo

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, Building over Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO the University will take place on TUESDAY next, at 9½ A. M.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, NO. 53½ WEST 32D-ST.—The eighth year of this school for boys begins MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 344 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his School for Boys at 53½ West 32d-st., north-east corner of Broadway, on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Circulars at the School.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Philadelphia, begins its year Sept. 15, 1864, at Divinity Hall, corner Walnut and 39th sts.
Applications may be made at the SCHOOL, or at the Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I. A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS' CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE MISSES HOWLAND will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 83 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Drawing and Painting, Department of Art of the New-York University, No. 58 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway, IS NOW OPEN. Classes for ladies and gentlemen as heretofore. Schools in or near the City attended.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J. J. YOUNG, Principal. The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison av s, will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN OF MEANS will make the most liberal advances on diamonds, watches, silver plate, &c.; charges two and a half per cent., and all transactions strictly confidential. Address E. BAYLIS, Station D, Bible House.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND Silver, Fancy Goods, in job lots, bought for cash at the highest market price or exchanged. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO ECONOMIZE IN BUYing a watch, go to the original JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, and examine his stock. Silver Watches, $10 to $50; Gold, $25 to $250.

CALIFORNIA DIAMOND JEWELRY—mounted in solid 18-kt. gold, so closely imitated as to deceive the most expert judges of the real diamond of the most beautiful designs. They must be seen to be appreciated. They produce the same effect as the genuine diamond, and cost one-fifth the price. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1, Vesey-st., Astor House.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, Author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION." Price $1. Strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; (a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints,) would caution ladies who desire special medical or surgical treatment, not to trifle with their health, time and means. He assures every lady that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is at once healthy and certain, and cannot fail, however complicated the case may be. Dr. A. M. Mauriceau has been in practice for upward of twenty years at his present office, No. 129 Liberty-st., where he can be consulted with the strictest confidence.

LADIES ARE INFORMED THAT THE INFALLIBLE PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHly Pills are sent by mail.—Price $3 and $5. Being scientifically prepared, sugar-coated, and pleasant to the taste, the most delicate lady can take them. They are infallible even in the most obstinate cases. Address letters to "Box 1224," N. Y. City.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

TRISTRAM & CO.'S MEDICATED LOZenges cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness and all other afflictions of the throat and lungs. For sale by all druggists.

RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL IS the best remedy for severe pain in any part of the body. "It works like a charm." Try it. Sold by Hegeman & Co. WM. RENNE, sole manufacturer.

FEVER AND AGUE.
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 16 is a sure and permanent cure for this disease, and a preventive for persons exposed. Sold by dealers, and sent by mail on receipt of the price. 50 cents per box.
F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Go and be cured by Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Thousands are disappointed of cure by not consulting Dr. WARD at first. Therefore be wise in time. Remember Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Unfortunates will find it to their advantage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.
Dr. WARD'S Magical Invigorating Pills $3 per package, a sure cure where manhood has been impaired.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES LUTZE, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and operating surgeon, and of over seventeen years' successful practice in this City, wishes the ladies to distinctly understand that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females, suppression, deranged menstruation, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by a new pathological principle and a safe and speedy relief guaranteed in every case. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his old-established private rooms No. 614½ Broadway, New-York, and where his never failing female medicine can be obtained, or sent by mail. Price $5.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANCE exposed—Fallacies Unmasked—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations,) upon debility, urinary affections, bladder and kidney diseases, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE DISAPPOINTED OF A cure by not calling on Dr. WEST at first. His remedies are mild and effective in their operations, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business; possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints with professional skill. His Monthly Tonic is a never-failing remedy. Relief certain in a few hours.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	......
ONTARIO—building	3,212	......
HELVETIA—building	3,209	......
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR....Hepburn....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR....Knapp....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA....Jayne....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR....Bell....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR....Hepburn....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR....Knapp....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA....Jayne....Saturday, Nov.
EVENING STAR....Bell....Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON....3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE....3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUGENIE....(Afloat)....900-horse power
FRANCE....(Building)....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Building)....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF DUBLIN, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER....SATURDAY....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Oct. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new)....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 23....OCEAN QUEEN....SEABURY.
Oct. 3....NORTH STAR....JONES.
Oct. 13....COSTA RICA....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75. D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

RAILROADS.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
9 A. M. and 7 P. M.,
with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO, AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
This arrangement will allow travelers from New-York to
LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER
than by other lines, and
ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME
AT
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS
and all principal points West.
Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars on night trains.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excurson Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,500, TO ENgage in manufacturing a staple article of merchandise; heavy profits and demand unlimited. Apply to THIERS & Co., No. 1,217 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.
10,000 first quality Springfield muskets for sale, with appendages complete, packed in regulation boxes. Samples can be seen at No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building. A. H. ALMY.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of MOULTON & VAN DYKE is dissolved this day, by mutual consent.
Business settled by either partner.
R. G. MOULTON.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
No. 27 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS at No. 27 Wall-st.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the General Brokerage Business, in the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Coin, under the firm of
MOULTON, CIRCLE & CO.,
At No. 27 Wall-st.
R. G. MOULTON.
S. G. CIRCLE.
E. T. MOULTON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

CABINET FURNITURE
At manufacturers' price, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. S. A. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., 125 and 227 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.
Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:
"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.
The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.
Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.
No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.
Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:
Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.
Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.
Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.
Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.
Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:
No. 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.
Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank Books, per quire,

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles.
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.
Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.
Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.
By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:
1,000 DOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.
The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.
The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.
1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent, of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.
The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.
Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 345 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of this Company until Monday, the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.
JOSEPH G. WARD, President.
GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 17, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 21st inst., for lathing and plastering four pavilions and quarters for the guard at Transit Hospital, Battery, New-York. The work is to be "one coat and a skim;" to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and to be approved by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, appointed to inspect the same.
The contractor is to find all the materials and labor; to haul the water and materials, and to provide scaffolding. Bids are to be made by the square.
The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $500, for the faithful performance of the work, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. Payment for the work to be made in such funds as are provided by the Government.
Parties intending to bid are requested to examine the buildings, and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable.
Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Plastering at Transit Hospital," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE BONDS $98,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Bonds of the City of Chicago.
CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.
Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1888, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $129,180 00 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.
Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.
The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.
Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.
The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interests should require it.
S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York, of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.
The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River.	*East River.*
Vesey-street.	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street.	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City 200 tons, more or less, of red ash coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as it may be required in the next seven months.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Coal," and addressed to Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep't. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:
2,557 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops. Bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.
The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other quality good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.
280,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.
30,000 pounds ROCK ISLAND SALT, in sacks.
50,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.
Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any port of each.
Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its due purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores, proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately proceeding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.
The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Pick-axes—army standard;
Petroleum Paper;
Common Tent Pins;
Wall Tent Poles, sets;
Hospital Tent Poles, sets;
Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver, the time they can commence, and the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for coopering packing-boxes, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice. The bids will state the number of boxes that can be coopered per day, and at what price per box.
A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for," (here insert the nature of the bid,) and addressed to
Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. WALLACK
Stage Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
The theatre will open
FOR THE USUAL FALL AND WINTER SEASON
MONDAY, SEPT. 19.
During the recess the establishment has been thoroughly
RENOVATED, CLEANSED AND REPAIRED.
The overture will commence at 7:45; the curtain will rise immediately on its conclusion.
NOTICE.
Secured seats are retained till the end of the first act; as in many plays the first act does not occupy more than fifteen minutes, an early attendance is respectfully suggested.
PRICES.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats in dress circle $1; orchestra chairs $1.50; family circle 30 cents.
The opening play will be a comic drama in five acts by Mr. Boucicault, produced for the first time in its present form, entitled
THE FOX CHASE.
Captain Tom Waddy, of the Seventh Dragoon Guards....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Merdaunt, a tragedian....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Mr. Twining, alias Silas Croker....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. St. Leger, a banker....Mr. Mark Smith
Link, a detective officer....Mr. Young
Dr. Peawitt....Mr. John Sefton
Dr. Cavil....Mr. Parkes
Call Boy....Mr. Brown
Face, Merdaunt's valet....Mr. Williamson
Dryden, a servant....Mr. Pope
Brown, St. Leger's cashier....Mr. McGee
Thomas....Mr. Wayne
Visitors, Policemen, &c.
Laura St. Leger....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Reckless....Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Athenia Verdita....Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Dr. Peawit....Miss Carman
Miss Peawit....Mrs. Maurice
Miss Theodosia Peawit....Miss A. Maurice
Mrs. Dr. Cavil....Miss Greene
The Scenery will comprise:—
ACT 1.
Merdaunt's dressing room in Drury Lane Theatre.
ACT 2.
Garden and exterior of St. Leger's house at Brixton.
ACT 3.
Drawing room at St. Leger's.
ACT 4.
Scene 1—Garden of St. Leger's house.
Scene 2—Hall in the mansion.
Scene 3—Yellow drawing room.
ACT 5.
Kitchen garden at St. Leger's—moonlight.
The Orchestra under the direction of
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Messrs. George Holland, W. R. Floyd, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Wright, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Moore, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Floyd and Miss Mary Barrett, who are also engaged.
Treasurer....Mr. Theodore Moss
Prompter....Mr. John Moore

600 INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS at the GRAND MONSTER CONCERT at JONES' WOOD TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that the nightly increasing
ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT
with which
MR J. S. CLARKE
is received, he being recalled
THREE OR FOUR TIMES
each evening to receive the rapturous applause of
CROWDED AND DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCES,
render it impossible, for the present, by making any alteration in the bill, to comply with the wishes of so many of his admirers, who, having seen him several times during the past few weeks, in the character he is now representing, desire a change
TO-NIGHT
he will appear for the
THIRTY-FIRST TIME
in his great military role
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in the comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and also in his uproarous rendition of
TIMOTHY TOODLES,
as acted by him over 300 nights—nearly 100 in New York alone—and invariably with overwhelming effect.

COMBINATION OF ALL THE MUSICAL TAlent in the city at the GRAND MONSTER CONCERT at JONES' WOOD TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager....J. H. Selwyn
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19.
Will be produced for the first time in America a new comedy written by the Countess of Giffard, entitled
FINESSE.
Baroness....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
(from Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. Her first appearance.)
Robin, with song....Miss Louisa Myers
(her first appearance.)
Laura Brandon....Miss E. Couran
Baron, Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Dr. Bertrant, Mr. W. Holston; Captain Mortimer, Mr. T. B. Berry; John Poppleton, Mr. E. Lamb; Jules, Mr. B. T. Ringold; St. Clair, Mr. Hind; Fillippi, Mr. Rockwell.
After which, the highly successful musical burletta,
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind....Mrs. John Wood
Will speedily be produced,
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commence at 7¾.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 BROADWAY, (Opposite Niblo's.)
EVERY EVENING during the week.
HELLER
IS A
HUGE SUCCESS.
THE
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
GOBLIN DRUM,
REAL WOOD MINSTRELS,
AND THE
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
ON
"SEMIRAMIDE" AND "DIXIE,"
FILL THE HOUSE TO OVERFLOW.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Seats in orchestra stalls can be reserved without extra charge for three days beforehand.

GRAND MONSTER CONCERT—MAMMOTH FESTIVAL—MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION at JONES' WOOD TO-DAY.

ROBERT HELLER!!!—HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE, is No. 585 BROADWAY, (Opposite Niblo's.)
HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE is where ROBERT HELLER performs nightly.
ROBERT HELLER blends in one individuality the several qualifications of conjurer, piano-forte soloist, mirthful entertainer, and ENTREPENEUR of the ANTHROPOGLOSSI.
HELLER'S PIANO-FORTE SOLOS are classic in their character, and appeal to all who have musical taste.
HELLER'S WOOD MINSTRELS constitute a complete minstrel concert, on automatic principles. They are the funniest of public performers.
HELLER'S is open every evening at half-past seven; commencing at eight.
HELLER'S Box Office is open daily, from 9 till 5.
HELLER'S FIRST GRAND MATINEE this season on SATURDAY next, September 24, at two o'clock. Doors open half-past one.

THE CELEBRATED SOLDIERS' CHORUS, from Faust, will be sung by the ARION SOCIETY TO-DAY, at the MONSTER CONCERT, JONES' WOOD, at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Director has the pleasure to announce that he has consummated an engagement with the renowned Basso, KARL FORMES, who will make his *rentree* after an absence in Europe of six years, Monday evening, Sept. 19th, in his famous role BERTRAM in MEYERBEER'S grand opera ROBERT LE DIABLE. This is the same role in which Mr. Formes made his first appearance here in Mr. Ullman's great season of 1858, also in which his first appearance was made in London.
LEONARD GROVER.

MAX MARETZEK, CARL BERGMANN, THEO. Thomas, Thos. Baker, Jos. Noll, F. Hartmann, conductors of the GRAND MONSTER CONCERT at JONES WOOD TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, half of a moderate-sized modern-built house, unfurnished. Location between 32d and 54th sts., West side. Address with terms, &c., C. H. S., 239 West 50th st.

WANTED TO HIRE—SEVERAL FURNISHED or Unfurnished Houses for desirable tenants. Parties having houses to rent would secure good tenants by sending particulars to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—BY A private family in the upper part of the city between 4th and 40th sts. Satisfactory references given. Address Post Office Box No. 2,385, or apply at 74 Wall st., room No. 3, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED house, in the country, within thirty miles of the city. Address, stating terms, location, H. O., Box No. 16, *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT.—A HOUSE FURNISHED or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture for cash. Location between Third Av. and Eight Av., and between Fourth-street and Thirty-fifth-street, or near there. Address, stating size, location, price, and other particulars, to Box No. 4,739, N. Y. Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, OR ROOM and bedroom, in a private house not far from Union-square, furnished, or partially so, without board, until May next, by a gentleman and his wife. The best of references given and required. Address LORD, Box No. 3967.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address D. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR CONVENIENT for housekeeping, in a desirable neighborhood by a family of three adults. Address C. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO LOTS IN Greenwood Cemetery, good location, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address, Merchant, Box 3734, P. O., stating location and price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES AND LOTS in good neighborhoods. Parties having property for sale would find it to their interest to send particulars of the same to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNPRECEDENTED ENTHUSIASM WITNESSED AT EACH PERFORMANCE OF THE TALENTED DOUBLE DRAMATIC COMPANY. SUPERB ATTRACTION.
THE GREAT TOM-THUMB COMBINATION GIVE THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY IN THE LECTURE-ROOM,
At 11, A. M., AND 3, AND 7½ P. M.,
in conjunction with the Dramatic Company
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE ELFIN MINNIE WARREN.
AVOID THE CROWDS—AVOID THE CROWDS, by attending the Morning Levee, AT WHICH TIME THERE WILL BE NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS.
They will appear in
THE IDENTICAL WEDDING-COSTUME
worn on their Marriage-Day, February 10, 1863. And also in Sylvester Bleeker's laughable piece of
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
THE DOMESTIC DRAMA IN TWO ACTS OF LOVE'S DISGUISES.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE GREAT FARCE, JONES' BABY.
EVENING AT 7½,
A NEW MASONIC DRAMA BY C. W. TAYLOR,
THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON:
OR,
THE TEMPLAR'S DAUGHTER.
COMMODORE NUTT IN HIS CELEBRATED PATRIOTIC ADDRESS EVERY AFTERNOON.
TONY DENIER IN HIS GREAT STILT ACT.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION.
EXTRAORDINARY LIVING HUMAN NOVELTY.
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROBERT!
Leonard Grover....Director
Carl Anschutz....Conductor
Grand Opera
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
First appearance in New York of the renowned Basso
KARL FORMES,
IN HIS GREAT AND UNRIVALED ROLE OF BERTRAM.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
Grand Opera by Meyerbeer, in four acts.
BERTRAM....KARL FORMES
(HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK IN SIX YEARS.)
ROBERT....FRANZ HIMMER
(First appearance.)
RAIMBAUD....THEODORE HABELMAN
ALICE....MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER
(Her first appearance.)
ISABELLA....MADAME BERTHA JOHANSSEN
ALBERTI....EDOUARD HAIMES
ELENA....MISS THERESA WOOD
(First appearance in New York.)
And Corps de Ballet.
The brevity of the season, and the production of the operas announced, precludes the possibility of repeating ROBERT.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, Grand Opera at Brooklyn Academy.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
First appearance in Brooklyn of KARL FORMES. Entire cast, chorus and company from New York Academy of Music. The Grand Chorus and Orchestra on this occasion will be the largest ever presented in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21st, Grand Opera in New York Academy. FAUST, last time.
In preparation, THE JEWESS.
SATURDAY—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Prices as usual. Sales of secured seats at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Root & Anthony's, cor. Nassau and Pine streets, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....W. WHEATLEY.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.
EDWIN FORREST,
(first time this season) in his great impersonation
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's play of
RICHELIEU,
supported by the entire company.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) TENTH NIGHT OF EDWIN FORREST.
DUKE'S MOTTO NIGHTS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
W. WHEATLEY AS LAGARDERE.

GRAND BALL AT JONES' WOOD TO-DAY, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
Owing to the great demand for tickets to the first grand concert of the
NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION,
the directors respectfully announce that they have been induced to make arrangements for
A SERIES OF CONCERTS,
to be given in rapid succession, the first to take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the evening of Sept. 30.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,
purchasers receiving, in addition to a ticket for a
FIRST-CLASS CONCERT,
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT,
ranging in value from One Dollar to
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
at retail prices.
THE PRESENTS
will be GIVEN ON THE SPOT, AT THE TIME THE TICKET IS PURCHASED, thus avoiding all delay or anxiety.
THE PRESENTS
will be given from
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF
JEWELRY,
PIANOS, CELEBRATED EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Now on exhibition at the office of the company,
Nos. 543 and 544 BROADWAY,
THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY WHERE TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED.
A SPECIAL COUNTER FOR LADIES,
under the supervision of gentlemanly and accommodating assistants, has been provided, at which ladies will meet with every attention.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

IRVING HALL! IRVING HALL!
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THIS WONDERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION.
Tickets 25 Cents. Commences at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Corner Broadway and Broome street.
Fourth week of the great engagement of
JOHN E. OWENS.
The success of this unrivaled comedian is absolutely without parallel or precedent in the theatrical history of New-York. Nightly the theatre has been densely crowded—the dress circle and orchestra chiefly by ladies—and throngs leave its doors unable to find even standing-room.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE
TOM TAYLOR'S delightful Comedy of
VICTIMS.
JOSHUA BUTTERBY....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
WITH A GREAT PRESENTATION SCENE.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
SOLON SHINGLE....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
"We have never seen a more perfect piece of acting of the kind"—*Tribune.*
"One of the finest specimens of character acting ever seen."—*Herald.*
"One of the most wonderful of comedy personations."—*News.*
"We have no recollection of a better bit of truly artistic personation."—*Times.*
"One of the most magnificent pieces of character acting ever seen."—*Leader.*
"Decidedly one of the best, if not *the* best, positive characterization ever presented in this city."—*Eve. Post.*
"His representation of the country farmer cannot be surpassed."—*World.*
"One of the most thoroughly natural renderings known to any stage."—*Atlas.*
J. E. OWENS AS SOLON SHINGLE EVERY NIGHT.
J. E. OWENS AS JOSH BUTTERBY EVERY NIGHT.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!

Dress Circle & Parquette	50c	Family Circle	25c.
Secured Seats	75c	Orchestra Chairs	$1.

MAJORS-GEN. G. B. McCLELLAN AND Fremont; Gov. Seymour, N. Y.; Gov. Baker, N. J.; Mayor Gunther, and all the city authorities, are expected to be present at the GRAND FESTIVAL, JONES' WOOD, TO-DAY.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.
Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 59th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.
Admission, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

GREATEST NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTAL and vocal performers ever assembled together in concert in America, at the GRAND MONSTER CONCERT to-day at JONES WOOD at 2 o'clock.

GRAND MONSTER CONCERT.
MAMMOTH FESTIVAL
AND FETE DE CHAMPETRE
AT JONES' WOOD, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864.
Given by and for the benefit of the
MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.
The greatest number of instrumental performers ever assembled together in Concert in America.
SIX HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Forming an immense Grand Orchestra, equal to those of the Great Musical Festivals on the European Continent.
The Celebrated Arion Society have kindly consented to tender their aid. During the afternoon an Oration will be delivered by Hon. LUKE F. COZANS.
The fete will commence with a GRAND BALL at 11 o'clock A. M. Dancing on both platforms till 1 o'clock P. M. Intermission of one hour. Concert at 2 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
1. Overture to Rienzi, by Wagner, conducted by Carl Bergmann.
2. Selection from the opera of "Traviata," by Verdi, performed by a mammoth military band, conducted by Theo. Thomas.
3. Oration by Hon. Luke F. Cozans.
4. March, Soldiers' Chorus, from the opera "Faust," by Gounod, sung by the Arion Society, conducted by F. Hartmann.
5. Overture La Chasse, by Mehul, conducted by Thos. Baker.
6. Finale from "Lucia," by Donizetti, military band, conducted by J. Noll.
7. March, from the "Prophet," by Meyerbeer, conducted by Max Maretzek.
After the concert dancing will be resumed.
Tickets 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, free.
N. B.—Should the weather prove unfavorable the festival will be postponed until the following MONDAY, Sept. 26.
H. D. BEISSENHERZ, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.
By order. HENRY TISSINGTON, Chairman [illegible]

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

MAYOR GUNTHER'S RECENT LETTER.

A Reply from the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY, No. 3, BOWLING-GREEN
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR—I have the honor to acknoledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

This letter is a reply to an ordinary business communication, addressed to you as a member of the Board of Emigration Commissioners, and designed to bring to your knowledge and obtain your approval of a private enterprise intended to promote the emigration of laborers from Europe, and to provide the profitable employment of Emigrants arriving here. Tha such a letter should appear in the public journals simultaneously with its reception at this office, has I confess, caused me surprise.

Your letter appears to have a three-fold object—first—to discourage immigration.

Second—to excite hostility to the recent law to encourage immigration.

Third—to raise injurious prejudice against the American Emigration Company.

With regard to the first of those objects it is not my design to enter into any discussion with you, either as to the advantages which this country offers to the European Emigrants, or the benefit which it derives from immigration.

If you, sir, with your family experience are disposed to doubt on this point, I cannot hope that any words of mine may convince you. I however take the liberty of inclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia, a man who may have thought on this subject perhaps quite as deeply as yourself, and to whose argument I respectfully invite your attention.

Nor with reference to the second apparent object of your letter, is it my duty to defend the motives or the policy of the framers of the late act of Congress to "encourage immigration." I only know that that law was enacted at the suggestion of a great number of men of all shades of political opinion connected with the industrial interests of the country, who saw the necessity of increasing the amount of foreign immigration in order to supply in some measure the great drain of labor from industrial pursuits which the war ad caused.

That no possible misconception might prevail either in Europe or this country, as to the object of this law, it contains the following specific provision:

SECTION B—And be it further enacted that no emigrant to the United States who shall arrive after the passage of this act, shall be compulsorily enrolled for militia service during the existing insurrection, unless such emigrant shall voluntarily renounce under oath his allegiance to the country of his birth, and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and the instructions given to the Superintendents of Immigration for carrying it into effect, and which are the authoritative exposition of the law, and reflects the intention of the executive government with regard to it distinctly direct as follows:

3d—You will cause notice to be given to immigrants that they cannot be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless they shall voluntarily renounce under oath their allegiance to the countries of their birth, and declare their intention to become citizens of the United States. And you will cause to be arrested all persons who by fraud shall attempt to compel the involuntary service of emigrants in the army or navy of the United States.

You say: "The covert object of this measure is primarily to gain material for the army . . . . . Its title is a misnomer and it should have been called a bill under fraud about pretences to enlist foreigners."

You do not favor me with anything in the simulitude of fact or argument as evidence of the truth of this very positive affirmation, and therefore you have left me nothing to reply to. But although it is not my province to vindicate the Government of the United States in the legislation which has been adopted on the subject of immigration, and which may well be left undefended to the judgment of intelligent and loyal men, yet, with regard to the third object of your letter, it is incumbent upon me, as the Agent of the American Emigrant Company, to protest against the gross misrepresentation you make of the object of that Corporation, and the injury your letter seeks to do to it as a private enterprise.

That Company, Sir, is incorporated for the sole and simple purpose expressed in its Charter, "of procuring and assisting Emigrants from Foreign Countries to settle in the United States." It stands a medium of communication between the employers of America and the workmen of Europe, finding for the one among the operatives of the Old World the descriptions of workmen they require—finding for the other employment in the most advantageous markets for their labor in this country. To accomplish this, it seeks to set before the people of Europe, by means of an effective and wide-spread system of agencies through Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Northern Europe, the power and resources of this country, the general advantage it offers to the laborer, and the special inducements afforded in its different sections for special kinds of industry; it also aims to give practical efficiency to the new law by contracting with European workmen on behalf of American employes, and advancing to those needing it the necessary means of defraying their traveling expenses; and if further proposes to find employment in the most desirable localities and at the best wages for every emigrant that comes under its auspices the moment he arrives; and it engages to do this without cost in any shape, direct or indirect, to the immigrant.

This is the object, and nothing else, of this corporation; and I cannot permit the insinuation or the statement that it has a hidden or ulterior design to be made even by so eminent a personage as the Mayor of the City of New York, without giving it a peremptory denial, and I regret that the statement should go to Europe on your official authority, that

"The condition of the laborer here is not one promising a fair remuneration under our inflated paper currency. One-half his wages is absorbed by taxation"—

For it is not true. The demand for labor in this country vastly exceeds the supply, and if laborers go to the localities where they are in most request, thee can command almost any wages that they ask; and thy allegation that "one-half his wages is absorbed by taxation," is so conspicuously incorrect, where the laborer is specially exempted from taxation, that I can only regard it as an inconsiderate misstatement, which you will take the earliest opportunity of correcting. As respects the condition of the laborer, it is only necessary, in order to establish its general prosperity, that I should refer to the fact that immense amounts of money are at the present high rate of foreign exchange being constantly remitted to transfer from Europe the friends and families of immigrants to this country.

When you speak of the "oppression" practiced upon "operatives" by "capital," and charge this company with complicity with this supposed crime, you manifest an entire misapprehension of its policy and object; and the purpose of this corporation is not to crowd together, in the large seaboard cities, the multitudes of laborers, skilled and unskilled, who fly from Europe to these shores, but rather to disperse and dessiminate them through this vast country amongst the miners, manufacturers and agriculturists, who are so ready to employ them, (in such localities as their labor is in most demand and is best rewarded. Thus would it seek to destroy that unhealthy competition of which you speak as existing in the City of New-York; open to the industrious workingman new avenues to employment, comfort and independence, and so obviate the occurrence of strikes, by rendering them unnecessary; and thus it is that amongst the first and most directly benefited by its operation will be the operatives of the city of New-York, whose surplus number it proposes to direct to a better market for their labor.

I do not care to follow your criticisms upon the contracts proposed to be made with the workingmen of Europe by this company. These contracts must be in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and receive the sanction of the Superintendent of Immigration. They are entirely voluntary in their nature, and will specify minutely all the conditions upon which the intending emigrant agrees to labor for his proposed employer. The only security the emigrant has to offer for the money confidingly advanced to him is the future product of his labor. This he generally thinks it a great boon (and in no case a hardship) to be permitted to give; but if he does not think the contract for his advantage, he is under no compulsion to enter into it. He simply pledges the wages of his labor for the money loaned him to defray the expenses of his emigration—if he considers this "servitude," he need not enslave himself.

I agree with you, sir, that "the true principle for the encouragement of immigration is to leave it to the operation of natural laws;" and it is just in accordance with this principle that the American Emigrant Company seeks to secure the untrammeled operation of the economic law which regulates supply and demand. It seeks to accomplish this by the establishment of a responsible and effective agency, conducted on a strictly commercial basis, and designed to facilitate, in the manner already described, transactions between the operative in Europe who desires to sell, and the employer in America who needs to buy—*labor.*

Your letter, sir, will be read in Europe with great satisfaction by the enemies of America. They will point with triumph to the contemptuous sneer at the national resources of the country contained in the query "what is this lawful money of the United States?"—to your sarcastic denunciation of the "inhumanity and immorality of bringing emigrants to a and engaged in war, and especially a civil war, to be involved in its horrors," and to your deliberate avowal that "these importations are to be either food for powder or to paralyze the laboring population," as a vindication of all the libels they have uttered on America since the war began. It will be the humiliating but unavoidable duty of loyal Americans to defend to Europe the power and honor of their country against the aspersions of the Chief Magistrate of her Metropolis.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent American Emigration Co

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sword Presentation.

On Saturday afternoon last, the clerks and employes in the U. S. Forage Department, under the management of Col. L. L. BROWN, assembled at No. 66 Cedar-street, and there presented him with a very handsome and valuable sword, a pair of shoulder straps, and an album, as an expression of their respect and esteem for him and in honor of his promotion to the rank of Colonel.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, on behalf of the employes of the Department, made the presentation speech. He said he thought it the most fitting time to express to the Colonel their appreciation of his merits and his popularity among them; they also wished publicly to congratulate him on his promotion, and to express their united wish that success and good fortune might ever attend him.

The Colonel briefly responded, expressing his thanks for the very handsome gifts, and his heartfelt pleasure that their associations together had been so pleasant as to bring forth this expression from them, and assured them that he entertained the same feelings of friendship for each and all of them. At the conclusion of his speech, the Colonel was heartily cheered, after which all present partook of an excellent collation which had been provided.

Colonel L. L. BROWN is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and well represents the enterprise and perseverance of Western men. In November 1861 he received the appointment of Captain and A. Q. M., and was assigned to duty at Sedalia, Mo. In the November following Capt. BROWN was assigned to duty in the Forage Dept., and received and issued all of the forage consumed by the armies in and about Washington. On the following April the purchase of forage was added to his duties. In Nov. 1863 Capt. BROWN was ordered to New York to purchase and ship forage to the Army of the Potomac, and the troops stationed at Washington, the Dept. of the Gulf, and the Depts. of North and South Carolina. By judicious management, and purchasing direct from the producers he has promptly met every requisition of the Department at Washington and has furnished the government with an excellent quality of forage.

Mr. BURCHARD is the Superintendent of Forage and second to Col. BROWN in the charge of the Department. He has been with the Colonel from the time he entered the army, and to his energy, ability and judgment the Colonel is indebted to a great degree for his success.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE MCCLELLAN MASS MEETING.—HARVEY C. PAGE, of No. 121 East 26th-st., appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against JOHN DOLAN, a young Irishman, 24 years of age, whom he charges with having relieved his pockets of a gold watch valued at $80. Complainant said he was at the mass meeting at Union-square on Saturday evening, and, that while standing on the corner of Broadway and 14th-street, looking at the fireworks, he felt some one pulling at his watch-chain, and turning round saw DOLAN with, as he believes, the watch in his hand. DOLAN broke away from him, and ran, and when overtaken by Sergt. MANGIN of the Ninth Precint, the watch was not found on him. DOLAN was committed by Justice LEDWITH for trial, in default of $500. He says he is not guilty of the crime charged against him.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT of the St. Denis Hotel, was a second victim to the pickpockets at the McClellan meeting, but lost only 50 cents in postal currency which he had in his vest pocket. He also was at the corner of Broadway and 14th st., and felt a hand in his pocket, which he grasped, and found it belong to JOHN ROBERTS. ROBERTS was arrested by Officer TEACHER of the Fifteenth Precinct and committed by Justice LEDWITH in default of $500. ROBERTS plead not guilty.

JOHN MCDONALD, of the brig Prince of Wales, while passing through the crowd at the Mass Meeting had his pocket relieved of a galvanised watch, valued at $25, which he says he caught one CHARLES ANDERSON in the act of taking. ANDERSON was arrested by officer BLESSING of the 28th precinct, and committed by Justice LEDWITH in default of $500.

STABBING AFFRAYS.—SAMUEL BOWMAN and THOMAS DUBONLY, had an altercation at the house of the latter, No. 22 Catharine-street, on Saturday night, when Bowman drew a dirk knife and stabbed Duronly in the neck, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Bowman was arrested by officer Bymes, of the 4th precinct, and committed by Justice Dowling to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

JAMES O'NEIL and JAMES CLOSSEY had a disturbance about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in front of 50, James-street, during which Clossey was stabbed severely in the groin. The wounded man was taken to the New York Hospital. Clossy was arrested by officer Kennedy, of the 4th precinct, and committed by Justice Dowling.

THOMAS M'ALEOR and JAMES GRIFFIN had a disturbance at an early hour yesterday morning, when M'Aleor drew a knife and stabbed Griffins behind the ear inflecting a slight wound.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 17, 1864.

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10000	Am Gold	224	200 shs	N W pref.	b3 85
50000	do	223¾	100	do	b3 85¼
20000	do	224	200	do	85
40000	do	s3.223¾	100	Fort Wayne RR.	108¾
10000	do	223¾	100	do	108¾
10000	do	223¾	100	do	108¾
75000	do	s3.224	100	do	108¾
100 shs	Eri RR	105	100	do	b5. 108½
300	do	b4.105¾	100	do	108½
1000	do	105¾	10000	Ohio Certifs	44
100	Canton Co	39¾	200	Cumberland Coal	68
200	Hud Riv RR	s30 116¾	100	do	67¾
200	do	116¾	100	do	b5 68
200	Reading RR	130¾	100	do	67¾
500	do	s10 130¾	200	do	s30 67¾
100	Mich So RR	81¾	100	do	68
100	do	81¾	100	do	68
100	do	81¾	500	do	68
100	do	b3 81¾	100	do	b3 68¾
100	do	81¾	200	do	s30 67¾
100	do	81¾	500	do	s30 68
100	Central R R	127¾	100	Quicksilver Min.	82¾
200	Pittsburgh RR	111	100	Mariposa	43¼
			100	do	43¾

FIRST BOARD.

100	N. Y. Cen.	125¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	b30 84¾
100	do	125¾	100	do	b3 84¾
100	Erie Railway	b5 104¾	200	do	b3. 84¾
100	do	c. 104¾	100	do	84¾
100	do	104¾	100	do	s3. 84¾
100	do	104¾	100	do	b30. 84¾
100	Hudson River R.	116	600	Cum. Coal	66¾
100	do	s3 116	200	do	66¾
100	do	c. 116	200	do	c. 66¾
100	do	116	200	do	66¾
100	do	116	100	Atlantic Mail S S Co	b3. 187¾
100	do	116	100	do	b10 87
200	do	s3 115¾	200	Quick. Mining	b3 82
1000	Clev. & Pitts.	s10 110¾	100	do	b15 82¾
200	do	110¾	100	do	s3 82
100	Chic. & R. I.	106¾	100	do	b15 82¼
200	Chic. & N. W.	61¾	100	do	82
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	80¾	300	Mariposa M. Co.	42¾
900	do	b3 80¾			
100	do	s3. 80¾			

MONDAY, Sept. 19, A. M.

The trade of the past week was generally dull in both Foreign and Domestic merchandise. The Import entries were light. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce keeps up to a liberal scale, although the canal receipts of Grain, &c., are comparatively light, the new crops of Wheat not being yet felt. The export movement of Tobacco, Petroleum, Cheese, &c., is unusually active. The clearances of Petroleum in 1864, which a few weeks since were four or five millions of gallons behind the corresponding date, 1863, have made good this deficiency, and are now about two millions of gallons in advance. The sudden development and extraordinary growth of this trade are attracting a much larger amount of private and associated capital, because of the new discoveries in the Oil region of Pennsylvania, than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the trade a year ago.

The market for money is working easier for the Stock Brokers, notwithstanding which the Stock Exchange continues to rule comparatively low and spiritless on the Railway list, and the speculative list largely oversold by parties calculating upon still cheaper figures. The new Government Stock of 1881 is nearly or quite two-thirds paid for, although the installments were made to run through the present week. The use of the 5 per cent. Coupon Legal-Tenders has eased in place of making stringent the money market in these settlements. The prices of Gold and rates of Exchange have fluctuated violently, and the general character of the market is weaker since the fall of Gold below 230 per cent.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	223¾@213@220@224
U. S. 6 ₰ cents., 5-20 years	111¾@110¾
New-York Central	127¾@127¾
New-York and Erie	100⅝@102⅜@105⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	107¼@108¾
Rock Island	107¾@108¾
Michigan Southern	80¾@78@81¾
Michigan Central	133@133
Toledo	124@123¾
Illinois Central	127@126¾
Hudson River	115@116¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	111@111
Fort Wayne and Chicago	108@108¾
Chicago and North Western	61¼@61¾
Almaden Quicksilver	81¾@82¾
Mariposa Gold	42¾@43¼
Cumberland	61¾@68
Reading	129¾@130¾

At the Evening Exchange the railways were firmer, and at an advance of ¼@1 per cent. Gold sold largely at 223¾@224 per cent.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of August, were

1864	$1,085,364 58
1863	737,092 48
Increase	$348,272 10

The following bills were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	116	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	104
America	131	Bank of N. Amer	105
North River	105	Irving	100
State of New-York	115½	People's	100
Commerce	105	St. Nicholas	99
Ocean	90	Merchants' Exch	98
American Exchange	116⅜	Citizen	100
Tradesmens'	113	Commonwealth	138
Park	138		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st P ds.	100
N. Y. C. Con. '76	126	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Mort.	97¾
Erie 3ds, '53	116	L. & W. Bonds	110
Buff. N. Y. & E.	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R. 1sts. '59	119	Del. L. & W. 2ds	118
Harlem, 3	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Mich. C. new 1sts	131½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	114	M. & P. Du Ch.	107
Illi Central '75	130	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	116
Al. & T. H. 2d Fd.	88	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Receipts for customs	$130,000
Total receipts	1,321,354
Payments	2,423,803
Balance	24,568,956

The Petroleum Stock Exchange (says the *Commercial Advertiser*) is in a fair way for commencing operations at an early day. Messrs. H. Schmidt, of the firm of Froost, Schroeder, &, Co.; E. W. Holberg, of the firm of Kamlah, Sauer & Co., and John Pondit, have been appointed a committee for the selection of a suitable room for the board. The rules of the Exchange forbid any officer from buying or selling stocks at the board. A large number of brokers have made application for enrollment as members.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,672,519 against $3,897,334 same week in 1863 The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,134,988 against $3,112,397 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie, $670,000, against $536,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,010,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 17th September, instant, by our weekly statements amount to $169,855,252
Against 1863 (monthly) 122 644,028
Increase to date $37,211,224

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 14th September, to $156,118,852
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) 127,072,524
Increase to date $29,046,328

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 17th September amounts to $32,990,000
Against same time, 1863 31,002,000
Increase to date $1,988,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 10th of September, amount to $55,382,259
Against same time 1863 39,601,117
Increase at New-York alone $15,781,142

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the Month of August, 1864, were $1,085,364.58
Month of August, 1863, were 737,092 48
Increase 348,272.10

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,321,354.71: for customs, $130,000; payments, $2,423,803.67; on acconnt of loan, $55,000; balance, $24,568,956.03.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 47 bbls. Ashes, 10.671 bbls. Flour, 47 bbls. and 695 bags Corn Meal, 48.817 bushels Wheat, 34,641 bushels Corn, 67,029 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 190 pkgs. Provisions, and 242 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and at $13.50 for Pots, and $15.50 for Pearls ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues dull and nominal. Java 56c. @58 c.; Rio 47c. @50 c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47@49 c., and St. Domingo, 45 c. @48 c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request drooping. Middlings at $1.75@$1.78 ₰ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last, 340 bales.

FLOUR & MEAL.—State and Western flour has been in slack demand, to-day, at drooping prices. Sales since our last amount to 9,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 40, chiefly at $10@$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 30 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@ 9 90
Extra State	9 90	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 85	@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 90	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is heavy and declining; sales since our last 950 bbls. at $10 90@12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 75@$15 75 for Phœnix Mills, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 540 bbls. extra, at $9 95@$12 ₰ bbl. Rye flour is in less request, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ₰ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 40 Calcric, and $9 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been much depressed, to-day, and prices have declined 2c and 3c per bushel. The demand has been quite limited. Sales since our last, 31,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 21 ₰ $2 33; Red Western at $2 25@$2 30; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 22 @ $2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 13@$2 22; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 20 per bushel; Corn is in less demand and lower. Sales since our last, 43,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 62 for Mixed Western, afloat and in store, ₰ bushel. Oats are quiet and heavy. We quote Canada at 84½@86c; Western at 86c@87c, and State at 85c@86½c, cash, ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand and steady at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 18c.@38c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 42c.@55. for new, ₰ lb.

HIDES.—Week's receipts 43,520 hides and 150 bales do.; sales, 31,350 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WIESEL & WEDEMEYER, 21,700 Buenos Ayres, 20 @ 22 ₰ 33 @ 35c, cash, usual selection; 2,000 Rio Grande, —@21 ₰ 33c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Rio Grande, kips, —@11½ ₰ on private terms; 1,200 Bogota, —@18 ₰ 26c., cash, as they run; 2,000 Vera Cruz, —@20 ₰ on private terms; 300 Aspinwall, —@20 ₰ on private terms; 650 Bahia, dry salted, —@29 ₰ on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, —@70 ₰ 14½ @ 15c., cash, rejected bad hides; 700 Western do. cows, —@58 ₰ on private terms. Stock in importers' and Speculators' hands: 694,700 dry Hides, 13,150 wet salted do.; and 1,150; bales East India Hides.

LEATHER.—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review, thus: "We have to report a quiet market for Hemlock Sole during the week, and with only moderate receipts, the stock has accumulated. There has been more disposition to sell, which has resulted in a decline of ½@1c per lb. on all descriptions. Oak is in very moderate demand, but, with a comparatively light stock, prices are firm. Upper in the rough continues unchanged. Oak is in fair request and firmly held, while Hemlock is dull and prices drooping." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 50@54; do. do. Middle, 55@57; do. do. Heavy, 54@56; do. light Cropped do. 60@62; do. Middle do. 61@62; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., do. Light, 43@44; do. do. Middle, 44@45; do. do. heavy, 44@46; do. California do. Light, 42½@43½; do. do. Middle, 43½@44½; do. do. Heavy, 44@45; do. Orinoco, &c., do. Light, 42@43; do, do. Middle, 43@44; do. do. heavy, 43½@44½; do. do. & B. A. damaged, all weights, 38@39; do. do. poor do. 28@30; do. Slaughter, in rough, 45@—; Oak do. do. 52@53, cash, per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Have been in limited request, $32 50@$45 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $16@$18 ₰ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 25@$3 15 ₰ gallon.

OILS.—Have been very quiet and unsettled. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 2b@2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@ $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 46½@47½c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@87½c. free, and 75c.@77c., in bond, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in good request and very firm. Sales since our last, 11,000 bbls. at $42 75@$43, closing at $42 87½@$43 for New Mess, $43 50 for September and $44 50 for do October delivery, buyer's option; $40 50@$41 50 for Old Mess; $39 for sour do.; $42 50@$43 for Prime Mess; $33@$34 for sour do.; $41 50@$42 for Thin Mess $39@$40 for Prime. Cut Meats are in demand at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do., 17c.@18¼c. for Shoulders ₰ lb.; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is unaltered. Sales 3,500 tcs. and bbls. at 23¼c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme for very choice, and 1,500 pkgs. October delivery, buyer's option at 24½c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $21@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ₰ bbl.; sales of 450 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₰ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₰ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 48c.@53c. for poor to prime and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₰ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 19c.@27c. ₰ lb.

SKINS—Are quiet and somewhat nominal.

SUGAR—Has been inactive at irregular prices, Sales since our last, 275 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@21¾c. ₰ lb. Refined are dull and heavy at 23c.@25¼c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 18c.@18¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO.—Sales 987 hhds. Ky., c 15@35c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $1 82c.@$1 83c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are dull already, with 454 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements include 100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. Clay at 1s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bush. Wheat at 4d.@4½d., and 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. For London, 100 bbls. Clay at 1s. 9d.; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Antwerp, 30,000 feet Oak Plank at $16 in gold.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 18.

Arrived.

U. S. Steamer Nashaw, —— Boston.
U. S. Steamer Phlox, O'Brien, Boston.
U. S. Steamer Queen, Robert Tarr, A. V. Lt. Com'g, from Mobile Bay, via Pensacola, and 30 hs. from Fortress Monroe, with the following named prisoners of war, captured at Mobile Bay: Commander J. C. Johnston, of the ram Tennessee; Lt. Com'g P. W. Murphy, of the steamer Selma; Lt. W. L. Bradford, Dt. A. D. Wharton, all of the C. S. Navy, and formerly of the U. S. Navy. Capt. Tarr represents the health of Mobile and Pensacola as excellent.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New Orleans 6th inst., via Alexandria 48 hs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transpor E. L. Clark, Holmes, Alexandria 48 hs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Francis, Bristow, Washington 50 hours, U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport S. clond, Lucas, Washington D. C. 50 hs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Hase, Bolger, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 30 hs, with the 5th R. I. Reg. to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark (Br.,) R. H. Knight, Weed, Matanzas 16 days, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Bark (Br.,) Princeton, Seely. Demerara 27 ds., with old metal &c. to H. Barucs.

Brig Scio, of Barbadoes, Edgett, Grand Turk, 12 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Brig Karnak, Kissam, Port Royal, N. C. 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. and 233 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. 7th inst., lat. 43.00 lon. 63.30 signalized Br. ship Colonist, bound S. 14th inst., lon. 69, was boarded by pilot boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23.

Schr. Navigator, Marston, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. George Thomas, Jackson, Newbern, N. C. 6 ds., with wood to Thomas R. Webster.

Schr. Wyvern, (of London,) Blagdon, Tanagons July 3, with wine &c. to M. Ldenan & Co. 11th inst., lat. 37.00, lon. 70 44, saw schr. Enchantress steering S.

Schr. J. S. Atlins, Rue, Accomac 2 ds., with sweet potatoes to master.

Schr. Lacon, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Hartford.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Hall, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Native, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Seneca, Phinney, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Decatur Oakes, Oakes, Providence.
Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. United, Anderson, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. R. M. Browning, Steelman, Virginia with wood.
Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Brewster, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. S. Adkins, Rue, Virginia, with potatoes.
Schr. E. S. Miller, Crosby, Virginia, with Wood.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Predmus, Fortress Monroe.
Schr. Jos. Nickerson, sleight, Baltimore, with coal.
WIND at sunset South, with rain.

Sailed.

Sept. 16.—Steamers Weybassett, Cumbria, Dudley, Buck, Albany, Karnac, Baltimore.

Ships Levanter, Europa, J. W. Lovett, Fair Wind Uncle Joe.

Barks Winneford, Alice, Taunter.

Brigs Rob't Mowe, Rellin, Trackless.

Schrs. J. T. Williams, Gazelle, J. Forsyth, Wm. Crawford, Burdett, C. D. Hallock, J. A. Parsons.

Sept. 17.—Steamers Edinburgh, Relles.

Brig Hedley Vicars.

Schr. Kate Scranton.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam transport Haze, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Robinson, Lieut. C. E. Lawton, J. B. Sanders, Chas. Gladding, Miss M. Kane, Dr. Chapin.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
NOW OPENING,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
suitable for
CURTAINS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
200 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash,

AT MICHENER'S STORE,
No. 142 North Front-street, Philadelphia,
on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.,
the cargo of the steamer *Lillian*, consisting of
488 BALES OF COTTON,
ALSO
52 BALES OF COTTON,
the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1864.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 20,
At 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-street, a few doors east of Broadway,
A FINE PAIR LONG-TAILED BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, about 13¾ hands high